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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US93/07491 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 10 August 1993 (10.08.93)  <b>(30) Priority data:</b> <table border="0"><tr><td>07/927,337</td><td>10 August 1992 (10.08.92)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>07/951,747</td><td>25 September 1992 (25.09.92)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>07/984,085</td><td>1 December 1992 (01.12.92)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>08/011,396</td><td>29 January 1993 (29.01.93)</td><td>US</td></tr></table> <b>(71) Applicant:</b> CAMBRIDGE NEUROSCIENCE, INC. [US/ US]; One Kendall Square, Building 700, Cambridge, MA 02139 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors:</b> GWYNNE, David, I. ; 77 Grover Street, Bever- ly, MA 01915 (US). MARCHIONNI, Mark ; 24 Twin Circle Drive, Arlington, MA 02174 (US). MCBURNEY, Robert, N. ; 20 Leslie Road, Newton, MA 02166 (US).		07/927,337	10 August 1992 (10.08.92)	US	07/951,747	25 September 1992 (25.09.92)	US	07/984,085	1 December 1992 (01.12.92)	US	08/011,396	29 January 1993 (29.01.93)	US	<b>(74) Agent:</b> CLARK, Paul, T.; Fish & Richardson, 225 Fran- klin Street, Boston, MA 02110 (US).  <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI pa- tent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
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<b>(54) Title:</b> INHIBITORS OF CELL PROLIFERATION, THEIR PREPARATION AND USE  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Disclosed is the characterization and purification of DNA encoding numerous polypeptides factors useful for the inhibi- tion of cell (particularly, Schwann cell) proliferation. These factors are useful for the treatment of neural tumors. Also disclosed are the DNA sequences encoding novel polypeptides which may have use as agents which inhibit cell proliferation. Methods for the synthesis, purification, and testing of both known and novel polypeptides for their use as therapeutic and diagnostic aids in the treatment of diseases are also provided. Methods are also provided for the use of these polypeptides for the preparation of antibody probes. Such probes have diagnostic and therapeutic use in diseases involving neural and glial cells.														

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## INHIBITORS OF CELL PROLIFERATION, THEIR PREPARATION AND USE

Background of the Invention

The invention relates to compounds which are  
5 inhibitors of cell proliferation, having antiproliferative  
activity on a variety of cell types.

Many vertebrate cell types respond to diffusible  
growth factors as stimuli which regulate proliferation.  
A number of these growth factors and their cognate  
10 receptors have been purified, and the genes encoding them  
have been cloned and characterized (Sporn and Roberts eds.  
(1991) Peptide Growth Factors and their Receptors I and  
II. Springer-Verlag, New York). Many cancers, which are  
diseases of cell proliferation, involve genetic  
15 modifications which affect the nature of the growth  
factor-receptor interaction. Such modifications can result  
in unregulated stimulation of proliferation in the receptor  
bearing target cell. Additionally, certain tumors of the  
nervous system involve the regulation of proliferation of  
20 cells from both the central and peripheral nervous systems.

The glial cells of vertebrates constitute the  
specialized connective tissue of the central and peripheral  
nervous systems. Important glial cells include the  
peripheral Schwann cells which provide both the metabolic  
25 support for neurons and the myelin sheathing around the  
axons of certain peripheral neurons, thereby forming  
individual nerve fibers. Schwann cells support neurons and  
provide a sheath effect by forming concentric layers of  
membrane around adjacent neuron axons, twisting as they  
30 develop around the axons. These myelin sheaths are a  
susceptible element of many nerve fibers. Damage to  
Schwann cells, or failure in growth and development, can be  
associated with significant demyelination or nerve  
degeneration characteristic of a number of peripheral  
35 nervous system diseases and disorders. In the development

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of the nervous system, it has become apparent that cells require various factors to regulate their division and growth. Several regulators of Schwann cell proliferation and differentiation have been identified. Such factors  
5 play an important role in both the development and the regeneration (following injury) of the peripheral nervous system.

Brockes et al. ((1984) J. Neuroscience 4:75-83) describe a protein growth factor present in extracts from  
10 bovine brain and pituitary tissue, termed Glial Growth Factor (GGF). This factor stimulates cultured rat Schwann cells to divide against a background medium containing ten percent fetal calf serum. GGF has been described as having a molecular weight of 31 KD and readily forming dimers.  
15 Brockes ((1987) Meth. Enz. 147:217-225) describes a Schwann cell-based assay for 31 kD GGF and purification using reversed phase HPLC.

The J. Neuroscience article of Brockes et al., supra, describes methods of purification of GGF to apparent  
20 homogeneity. In brief, one large-scale purification method described involves extraction of the lyophilized bovine anterior lobes and chromatography of material obtained thereby, using NaCl gradient elution from CM cellulose. Gel filtration is then carried out with an Ultrogel column,  
25 followed by elution from a phosphocellulose column, and finally, small-scale SDS gel electrophoresis. Alternatively, the CM-cellulose material was applied directly to a phosphocellulose column, fractions from the column were pooled and purified by preparative native gel  
30 electrophoresis, followed by a final SDS gel electrophoresis.

Brockes et al. ((1980) J. Biol. Chem. 255:8374-8377) observe that in gel filtration experiments the major peak of growth factor activity is observed to migrate with a  
35 molecular weight of 56 KD, whereas in the first of the

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above-described procedures activity was predominantly observed at molecular weight 31 KD. They report that the GGF dimer is largely removed as a result of the gradient elution from CM-cellulose in this procedure.

5 Benveniste et al. ((1985) PNAS 82:3930-3934) describe a T lymphocyte-derived glial growth promoting factor. This factor, under reducing conditions, exhibits a change in apparent molecular weight on SDS gels.

Kimura et al. ((1990) Nature 348:257-260) describe  
10 a factor they term Schwannoma-derived growth factor (SDGF) obtained from a sciatic nerve sheath tumor. The authors state that SDGF does not stimulate the incorporation of tritium-labelled TdR into cultured Schwann cells under conditions where, in contrast, partially purified pituitary  
15 fraction containing GGF is active. SDGF has an apparent molecular weight between 31 KD and 35 KD.

Davis et al. ((1990) J. Cell. Biol. 110:1353-1360) describe the screening of a number of candidate mitogens. The chosen candidate substances being examined for their  
20 ability to stimulate DNA synthesis in Rat Schwann cells in the presence of 10% FCS (fetal calf serum), with and without forskolin. One of the factors tested, GGF-carboxymethyl cellulose fraction (GGF-CM), was mitogenic in the presence of FCS, with and without  
25 forskolin. It was also observed that in the presence of forskolin platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) is a potent mitogen for Schwann cells. Previous to this finding, PDGF was not thought to have a mitogenic effect on Schwann cells.

30 Holmes et al. ((1992) Science 256:1205) and Wen et al. ((1992) Cell 69:559) demonstrate that DNA sequences which encode proteins which bind to a receptor (p185<sup>erbB2</sup>) are associated with several human tumors.

The p185<sup>erbB2</sup> protein is a 185 kilodalton membrane  
35 spanning protein with tyrosine kinase activity. The

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protein is encoded by the *erbB2* proto-oncogene (Yarden and Ullrich. (1988) Ann. Rev. Biochem. 57:443). The *erbB2* gene, also referred to as HER-2 (in human cells) and *neu* (in rat cells), is closely related to the receptor for epidermal growth factor (EGF). Recent evidence indicates that proteins which interact with (and activate the kinase of) p185<sup>erbB2</sup> induce proliferation in the cells bearing p185<sup>erbB2</sup> (Holmes et al. (1992) Science 256:1205; Dobashi et al. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 88:8582; and Lupu et al. (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 89:2287).

Although ligands have been identified which stimulate proliferation of cells with certain receptors (e.g., the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor), there exists a need to identify and isolate factors which act as inhibitors of cell proliferation at these receptor sites. Such inhibitors could be used for the purpose of treating cell proliferative disorders (e.g., neoplasms).

#### Summary of the Invention

In general, the invention provides methods for inhibiting proliferation of cells, including cells of the nervous system. The antiproliferative factors of the invention are alternative splicing products and fragments thereof of the DNA encoding the GGF/p185<sup>erbB2</sup> family of proteins.

The invention also provides a DNA sequence encoding a glial growth inhibitory factor; the sequence is included in the clone pGGF2HBS11 (ATCC Deposit No. 75347).

The peptide encoded by this clone is also a part of the invention. The invention further includes a peptide comprising a peptide encoded by the E sequence (SEQ ID Nos. 137 and 163) and at least a portion of the peptides encoded by brain derived DNA sequences flanking the E encoding sequences on clone pGGF2HBS11 (ATCC Deposit No. 75347). Preferably, the E encoded polypeptide sequence lacks 48

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amino acids on the amino-terminal end and includes between 20 and 100 or, more preferably, between 25 and 70 amino acids of flanking the E encoded polypeptide. In addition, the E encoded polypeptide may be flanked by between 30 and 50, or, more preferably, between 35 and 45 amino acids on the carboxy terminal side of the E encoded segment. The sequences flanking the E encoded polypeptide are encoded by the DNA sequences flanking the E sequence present in clone pGGF2HBS11 (ATCC Deposit No. 75347).

Specifically, the invention also provides a method for inhibiting cell proliferation *in vitro* or *in vivo* comprising contacting the cell with

a) a polypeptide defined by the formula

VYBAZWX

wherein VYBAZWX is composed of the polypeptide segments shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-139, 141-147, 160, 161); wherein V comprises F, or is absent; wherein Y comprises polypeptide segment E, or is absent; wherein Z comprises polypeptide segment G or is absent; wherein W comprises C or is absent; and wherein X comprises polypeptide segments C/D HKL, C/D H, C/D HL, C/D D, C/D' HL, C/D' HKL, C/D' H, C/D' D, C/D C/D' HKL, C/D C/D' H, C/D C/D' HL, C/D C/D' D, C/D D' H, C/D D' HL, C/D D' HKL, C/D' D' H, C/D' D' HL, C/D' D' HKL, C/D C/D' D' H, C/D C/D' D' HL, H, HK, HKL, or C/D C/D' D' HKL;

b) a polypeptide comprising FBA polypeptide segments having the amino acid sequences shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136, 138, 139);

c) a polypeptide comprising FBA' polypeptide segments having the amino acid sequences shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136, 138, 140, 168);

d) a polypeptide comprising FEBA polypeptide segments having the amino acid sequences shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-139); or

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e) a polypeptide comprising FEBA' polypeptide segments having the amino acid sequences corresponding to polypeptide segments shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-138, 140, 168);

5 f) a polypeptide comprising EBA' polypeptide segments having the amino acid sequences corresponding to polypeptide segments shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136, 138, 140, 168); or

g) a polypeptide comprising a portion of the E  
10 sequence (SEQ ID Nos. 137 and 163) and flanked by new sequence not contained in F, B, A, C/D, C/D', D, D', HK or L and contained in clone pGGF2HBS11, ATCC Deposit No. 75347; or to glial cells (i.e., astrocytes and microglial cells of the central and peripheral nervous system and  
15 Schwann cells of the peripheral nervous system).

The invention also provides a method of inhibiting proliferation of cells, including cells of the nervous system, by a method which consists of contacting the cells with a compound which specifically binds the p185<sup>erbB2</sup>  
20 receptor of the cell type.

Also included is the method comprising the administration of any of the above mentioned peptides when the peptides are administered in the treatment or prophylaxis of a nervous disease or disorder. Further  
25 included in the invention is the method of administering any of the above mentioned peptides when the cell is present in a mammal and the contacting of the cell is carried out by the administration of the peptide to the mammal for the prophylaxis or treatment of a  
30 pathophysiological condition in the mammal which involves the stated cell. Also included is the use of the method, as stated above, wherein the condition involves a disease of cell proliferation, such as a tumor, and more specifically, where the condition involves peripheral nerve



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damage caused by a tumor of the nervous system. Also a part of the invention is the administration of the inhibitory factors for the purpose of increasing myelination of existing or regenerated neural tissue.

5 Further included as a part of the invention are methods comprising administration of any of the above mentioned polypeptides to a cell when the cell is present in a mammal and the contacting of the cell is carried out by administering the peptide to the mammal for the  
10 prophylaxis or treatment of a condition which involves one of the following conditions: a tumor of the Schwann cells, for example, neurofibromatosis, malignant Schwannomas or neurofibrosarcomas; a meningioma; a bilateral acoustic neuroma; an astrocytoma; a retinoblastoma; a neuroglioma;  
15 a neuroblastoma; an adenocarcinoma; or a glioma, by the method comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a polypeptide, as defined above.

The invention also includes a method for producing an antibody specific for a polypeptide, consisting of  
20 immunizing a mammal with a polypeptide selected from the above listed polypeptides, or a fragment thereof, and purifying the antibody from the tissue of the animal, or from a hybridoma made using the tissue.

Furthermore, the invention provides a method for  
25 detecting, in a sample, the presence of a molecule capable of binding to a receptor which binds to a polypeptide selected from the above mentioned polypeptides, and contacting the sample with the polypeptide together with the receptor, and detecting inhibition of the binding of  
30 the polypeptide to the receptor as an indication of the presence of a receptor binding molecule in the sample. The invention also provides methods for determining whether such a competitive inhibitor is an antagonist or agonist of receptor function.

35 Thus, factors useful in the methods of the invention

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are:-

(a) basic polypeptide factors having antiproliferative activity when contacted with cells, including cells of the nervous system and specifically 5 Schwann cells, and containing within their amino acid sequences one or more of the following peptide sequences:

FKGDAHTE  
ASLADEY EYMXK  
TETSSSGLXLK  
10 ASLADEY EYMRK  
AGYFAEXAR  
TTEMASEQGA  
AKEALAAALK  
FVLQAKK  
15 ETQPDPGQILKKVPMVIGAYT  
EYKCLKFKWFKKATVM  
EXKFYVP  
KLEFLXAK; and

(b) basic polypeptide factors capable of inhibiting 20 the division of cells, including cells of the nervous system and particularly Schwann cells, and containing within their amino acid sequences, respectively, one or more of the following peptide sequences:

VHQVWAAK  
25 YIFFMEPEAXSSG  
LGAWGPAPFPVXY  
W F V V I E G K  
A S P V S V G S V Q E L Q R  
V C L L T V A A L P P T  
30 K V H Q V W A A K  
K A S L A D S G E Y M X K  
D L L L X V

The peptide sequences set out above, derived from lower and higher molecular weight polypeptide factors 35 described in detail below, are also aspects of this

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invention in their own right. These sequences are potentially useful as therapeutics, probes for large polypeptide factors, for investigating, isolating or preparing such factors (or corresponding gene sequences) from a range of different species, or preparing such factors by recombinant technology, and in the generation of antibodies (preferably monoclonal), by conventional technologies, which are themselves useful as investigative tools and potential medicaments. Such antibodies are included within this invention. The invention also includes inhibitors of cell proliferation encoded by gene sequences obtainable using the peptide sequences of the invention.

The invention further includes methods for use of a polypeptide factor having cell, including cells of the nervous system, antiproliferative activity and including an amino acid sequence encoded by:

- (a) a DNA sequence shown in any one of Figures 28a, 28b or 28c (SEQ ID Nos. 133-135 respectively);
- (b) a DNA sequence shown in Figure 22 (SEQ ID No. 89);
- (c) the DNA sequence represented by nucleotides 281-557 of the sequence shown in Figure 28a (SEQ ID No. 133); or
- (d) a DNA sequence hybridizable to any one of the DNA sequences according to (a), (b) or (c).

While the present invention is not limited to a particular set of hybridization conditions, the following protocol gives general guidance which may, if desired, be followed:

Thus, DNA probes may be labelled to high specific activity (approximately  $10^8$  to  $10^9$  dpm  $^{32}\text{P}$  per  $\mu\text{g}$ ) by nick-translation or by PCR reactions according to Schowalter and Sommer ((1989) Anal. Biochem. 177:90-94) and

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purified by desalting on G-150 Sephadex columns. Probes may be denatured (10 minutes in boiling water followed by immersion into ice water), then added to hybridization solutions of 80% buffer B (2g polyvinylpyrrolidine, 2g  
5 Ficoll-400, 2g bovine serum albumin, 50 $\mu$ l 1M Tris HCL (pH 7.5), 58g NaCl, 1g sodium pyrophosphate, 10g sodium dodecyl sulfate, 950 $\mu$ l H<sub>2</sub>O) containing 10% dextran sulfate at 10<sup>6</sup> dpm <sup>32</sup>P per  $\mu$ l and incubated overnight (say, 16 hours) at 60°C. The filters may then be washed at 60°C, first in  
10 buffer B for 15 minutes followed by three 20-minute washes in 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS then one for 20 minutes in 1x SSC, 0.1% SDS.

The methods of the invention take advantage of the fact that a Glial Growth Factor and the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> ligand  
15 protein are encoded by the same gene. A variety of messenger RNA splicing variants (and their resultant proteins) are derived from this gene, and many of these products exhibit p185<sup>erbB2</sup> binding. This binding may result in either cell proliferation or cessation of cell division.  
20 At least two of the gene products (GGFI and GGFII) have been used to induce Schwann cell mitogenic activity. This invention employs some of the known products of the GGF/p185<sup>erbB2</sup> ligand gene (described in the references listed above) as inhibitors of cell proliferation and, more  
25 specifically, as inhibitors of glial cell proliferation.

This invention also relates to other, not yet naturally isolated splicing variants of the Glial Growth Factor gene. Figure 30 shows the known patterns of splicing derived from polymerase chain reaction experiments (on  
30 reverse transcribed RNA) and analysis of cDNA clones (as presented within) and derived from what has been published as sequences encoding p185<sup>erbB2</sup> ligands (Peles et al. (1992) Cell 69:205 and Wen et al. (1992) Cell 69:559). These patterns, as well as additional patterns disclosed herein,  
35 represent probable existing splicing variants.

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Thus other aspects of the invention are :

Methods for the use of a series of human and bovine polypeptide factors having cell antiproliferative activity, including the inhibition of the division of cells of the nervous system, such as Schwann cells. Such peptide sequences are shown in Figure 31-34, (SEQ ID Nos. 136-137), respectively.

The human peptide sequences described above and presented in Figures 31-34, SEQ ID Nos. 136-137 respectively, represent a series of splicing variants which can be isolated as full length complementary DNA's (cDNA's) from natural sources (cDNA libraries prepared from the appropriate tissues) or assembled as DNA constructs with individual exons (e.g., derived as separate exons) by one skilled in the art.

Other compounds, in particular, peptides, which bind specifically to the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor can also be used according to the invention as inhibitors of glial cell proliferation. A candidate compound can be routinely screened for p185<sup>erbB2</sup> binding, and, if it binds, can be screened for inhibition of cell proliferation using the methods described herein.

The invention includes the use of any modifications or equivalents of the above polypeptide factors which do not exhibit a significant reduction in the stated inhibitory activity. For example, modifications in which amino acid content or sequence is altered without substantially adversely affecting inhibitory activity are included. By way of illustration, in EP-A 109748 muteins of native proteins are disclosed in which the possibility of unwanted disulfide binding is avoided by replacing any cysteine in the native sequence which is not necessary for biological activity with a neutral amino acid. The statements of effect and use contained herein are therefore to be construed accordingly, with such uses and effects

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employing modified or equivalent factors as aforesaid being part of the invention.

The peptides useful in the invention can be made recombinantly using DNA constructs comprising DNA sequences, as defined above, in operable reading frame position in vectors under the control of control sequences so as to permit expression of the sequences in suitable host cells after transformation thereof by said constructs (preferably the control sequence includes a regulatable promoter, e.g. Trp) - it will be appreciated that the selection of a promoter and regulatory sequences (if any) are matters of choice for those of ordinary skill in the art.

The factors of the invention can be formulated for pharmaceutical or veterinary use by combination with an acceptable diluent, carrier or excipient and/or in unit dosage form. In using the factors of the invention, conventional pharmaceutical or veterinary practice may be employed to provide suitable formulations or compositions.

Thus, the formulations of this invention can be applied to parenteral administration, for example, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraorbital, ophthalmic, intraventricular, intracranial, intracapsular, intraspinal, intracisternal, intraperitoneal, topical, intranasal, aerosol, scarification, and also oral, buccal, rectal or vaginal administration.

The formulations of the invention may also be administered by the transplantation into the patient of host cells expressing the DNA of the instant invention or by the use of surgical implants which release the formulations of the invention.

Parenteral formulations may be in the form of liquid solutions or suspensions; for oral administration, formulations may be in the form of tablets or capsules; and for intranasal formulations, in the form of powders, nasal

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drops, or aerosols.

Methods well known in the art for making formulations are to be found in, for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences." Formulations for parenteral administration may, for example, contain as excipients sterile water or saline, polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, or hydrogenated naphthalenes, biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers may be used to control the release of the present factors. Other potentially useful parenteral delivery systems for the factors include ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer particles, osmotic pumps, implantable infusion systems, and liposomes. Formulations for inhalation may contain as excipients, for example, lactose, or may be aqueous solutions containing, for example, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, glycocholate and deoxycholate, or may be oily solutions for administration in the form of nasal drops, or as a gel to be applied intranasally. Formulations for parenteral administration may also include glycocholate for buccal administration, methoxysalicylate for rectal administration, or citric acid for vaginal administration.

The present factors can be used as the sole active agents or can be used in combination with other active ingredients.

The concentration of the present factors in the formulations of the invention will vary depending upon a number of issues, including the dosage to be administered, and the route of administration.

In general terms, the factors of this invention may be provided in an aqueous physiological buffer solution containing about 0.1 to 10% w/v compound for parenteral administration. General dose ranges are from about 1  $\mu$ g/kg to about 1 g/kg of body weight per day; a preferred dose

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range is from about 0.01 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of body weight per day. The preferred dosage to be administered is likely to depend upon the type and extent of progression of the pathophysiological condition being addressed, the overall health of the patient, the make up of the formulation, and the route of administration.

As indicated above, cell proliferation, particularly that of Schwann cells (the glial cells of the peripheral nervous system) and other cells of the nervous system is inhibited in the presence of the factors of the invention.

There are a variety of tumors of glial cells, the most common of which is probably neurofibromatosis, which is a patchy small tumor created by overgrowth of glial cells. Also, it has been found that an activity very much like GGF can be found in some Schwann cell tumors (Brookes et al., Ann. Neurol. 20:317 (1986)). Therefore inhibitors of GGF action on their receptors provides a therapy of a glial tumor. This therapy comprises administering an effective amount of a substance which inhibits the binding of a stimulatory factor as defined above to its receptor. Additionally, given the association of GGF receptor amplification with human adenocarcinomas (Kraus et al., (1987) EMBO J. 6:605; Slamon et al. (1987) Science 235:177; Varley et al. (1987) Oncogene 1:423; and van de Vijver et al. (1987) Mol Cell Biol 7:2019) and tumors of the breast and ovary (Slamon et al. supra; Varley et al. supra; Venter et al. (1987) Lancet ii:67; Zhou et al. (1987) Cancer Res. 47:6123; Berger et al. (1988) Cancer Res. 48:1238; Tsuda et al. (1989) Cancer Res. 49:3104; Slamon et al. (1989) Science 244:707), a similar therapeutic approach may be taken with adenocarcinomas and tumors of breast and ovarian tissues.

In general, the invention includes the use of present polypeptide factors in the prophylaxis or treatment of any pathophysiological condition in which a



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factor-sensitive or factor-responsive cell type is involved.

The polypeptide factors of the invention can also be used as immunogens for making antibodies, such as  
5 monoclonal antibodies, following standard techniques. Such antibodies are included within the present invention. These antibodies can be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes. Thus, conditions associated with abnormal levels of the factor may be tracked by using such antibodies. In  
10 vitro techniques can be used, employing assays on isolated samples using standard methods. Imaging methods can also be employed in which the antibodies are, for example, tagged with radioactive isotopes which can be remotely imaged from outside the body using techniques employed in  
15 the art of, for example, tumour imaging.

Such antibodies, as described above, may also be used for therapeutic purposes. Anti-idiotypic antibodies raised against the polypeptide factors of the invention or  
20 idiotypic antibodies raised against their cognate receptor can be used as antagonists of GGF/*erbB2* ligand induced proliferation of *p185<sup>erbB2</sup>* bearing cells.

The invention also includes the general use of the present factors as inhibitors of cell proliferation in vivo or in vitro, and the methods for such use. One embodiment  
25 is thus a method for producing a tumor cell antiproliferative effect in a vertebrate by administering an effective amount of a factor of the invention. An example of such a method is the treatment or prophylaxis of nervous system tumors or tumors of other tissues.

30 A further general aspect of the invention is the use of a factor of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament, preferably for the treatment of a nervous disease or disorder.

Also included in the invention are the use of the  
35 factors of the invention in competitive assays to identify

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or quantify molecules having receptor binding characteristics corresponding to those of said polypeptides. The polypeptides may be labelled, optionally with a radioisotope and these labelled products may be used  
5 to determine if receptor binding exists. A competition assay can identify both antagonists and agonists of the relevant receptor. Any competition for receptor binding between a known agonist and an antagonist (shown to bind the receptor) in a bioassay would be reflected by a  
10 decrease in biological activity with in an increase in concentration of antagonist.

In another aspect, the invention provides the use of the factors in an affinity isolation process, e.g., affinity chromatography, for the separation of a respective  
15 corresponding receptor. Such processes for the isolation of receptors corresponding to particular proteins are known in the art, and a number of techniques are available and can be applied to the factors of the present invention. For example, in relation to IL-6 and IFN-gamma, the reader  
20 is referred to Novick et al. ((1990) J. Chromatogr. 510:331-7), in relation to gonadotropin releasing hormone, reference is made to Hazum ((1990) J. Chromatogr. 510:233-8), in relation to G-CSF, reference is made to Fukunaga et al. ((1990) J. Biol. Chem. 265:13386-13390), in  
25 relation to IL-2, reference is made to Smart et al. ((1990) J. Invest. Dermatol. 94:158S-163S), and in relation to human IFN-gamma, reference is made to Stefanos et al. ((1989) J. Interferon Res. 9:719-30)

The following examples are not intended to limit the  
30 invention, but are intended to usefully illustrate the same, and provide specific guidance for effective preparative techniques. Examples 1-4 teach the purification and consequent cloning of bovine DNA sequences encoding GGF. Examples 5 and 7 demonstrate the isolation of  
35 human DNA sequences encoding GGF. Examples 8 and 9

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demonstrate the isolation of splicing variants. Examples 10 and 11 show specific antiproliferative variants and examples of their function. Examples 12 and 13 demonstrate the production and testing of antiproliferative molecules.

5                    Brief Description of the Drawings

The drawings will first be described.

Drawings

Figures 1 to 8 relate to Example 1 hereinafter, and are briefly described below:

10            Figure 1 is the profile for product from carboxymethyl cellulose chromatography;

Figure 2 is the profile for product from hydroxylapatite HPLC;

15            Figure 3 is the profile for product from Mono S FPLC;

Figure 4 is the profile for product from Gel filtration FPLC;

20            Figures 5 and 6 depict the profiles for the two partially purified polypeptide products from reversed-phase HPLC; and

Figures 7 and 8 depict dose response curves for the GGF-I and GGF-II fractions from reversed-phase HPLC using either a fetal calf serum or a fetal calf plasma background;

25            Figures 9 to 12 depict peptides derived from GGF-I and GGF-II, (SEQ ID Nos. 1-53 and 169) (see Example 2, hereinafter), Figures 10 and 12 specifically depict novel sequences:

30            In Figure 10, Panel A, the sequences of GGF-I peptides used to design degenerate oligonucleotide probes and degenerate PCR primers are listed (SEQ ID Nos. 20-30). Some of those sequences in Panel A were also used to design synthetic peptides. Panel B shows the novel peptides that were too short (less than 6 amino acids) for the design of

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degenerate probes or degenerate PCR primers (SEQ ID Nos. 31 and 52);

In Figure 12, Panel A, the sequences of GGF-II peptides used to design degenerate oligonucleotide probes and degenerate PCR primers are listed (SEQ ID Nos. 45-52). Some of these sequences in Panel A were also used to design synthetic peptides. Panel B shows the novel peptides that were too short (less than 6 amino acids) for the design of degenerate probes or degenerate PCR primers (SEQ ID No. 53);

Figures 13 to 20 relate to Example 3 hereinafter, and show various aspects of the mitogenic activity of factors related to the invention;

Figures 21 to 28 (a, b and c) relate to Example 4 hereinafter, and are briefly described below:

Figure 21 lists the degenerate oligonucleotide probes (SEQ ID Nos. 54-88) designed from the novel peptide sequences listed in Figure 10, Panel A and Figure 12, Panel A;

Figure 22 (SEQ ID No. 89) depicts a stretch of the putative bovine GGF-II gene sequence from the recombinant bovine genomic phage GGF2BG1, which contains the binding site of degenerate oligonucleotide probes 609 and 650 (see Figure 21, SEQ ID Nos. 69 and 72, respectively).

Shown are the coding strand of the DNA sequence and the deduced amino acid sequence in the third reading frame. The sequence of peptide 12 from GGF-2 (shown in bold) is part of a 66 amino acid open reading frame (nucleotides 75272);

Figure 23 lists the degenerate PCR primers (Panel A, SEQ ID No. 90-108) and unique PCR primers (Panel B, SEQ ID Nos. 109-119) used in experiments to isolate segments of the bovine GGF-II coding sequences present in RNA from posterior pituitary;

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Figure 24 summarizes the nine distinct contiguous bovine GGF-II cDNA structures and sequences that were obtained in PCR amplification experiments using the list of primers in Figure 7, Panels A and B, on RNA from posterior  
5 pituitary. The top line of the Figure shows a schematic of the exon sequences which contribute to the cDNA structures that were characterized;

Figure 25 is a physical map of bovine recombinant phage GGF2BG1. The bovine DNA fragment is roughly 20 kb in  
10 length and contains two exons (bold) of the bovine GGFI gene. Restriction sites for the enzymes XbaI, Spe I, NdeI, EcoRI, KpnI, and SstI have been placed on this physical map. Shaded portions correspond to fragments which were subcloned for sequencing;

15 Figure 26 shows schematically the structure of three alternative gene products of the putative bovine GGF-II gene. Exons are listed A through E in the order of their discovery. The alternative splicing patterns 1, 2 and 3 generate three overlapping deduced protein structures  
20 (GGF2BPP1, 2, and 3), which are displayed in the various Figures 28;

Figure 27 compares the GGF-I and GGF-II sequences identified in the deduced protein sequences (SEQ ID Nos. 120-132) shown in Figures 28a, 28b and 28c with the novel  
25 peptide sequences listed in Figures 10 and 12. The Figure shows that six of the nine novel GGF-II peptide sequences are accounted for in these deduced protein sequences. Two peptide sequences similar to GGF-I sequences are also found;

30 Figure 28a shows the coding strand DNA sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of the cDNA (SEQ ID No. 133) obtained from splicing pattern number 1 shown in Figure 26. This partial cDNA of the putative bovine GGF-II gene encodes a protein of 206 amino acids in length. Peptides  
35 shown in bold were those identified from the lists

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presented in Figures 10 and 12. Potential glycosylation sites are underlined (along with polyadenylation signal AATAAA);

Figure 28b shows the coding strand DNA sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of the cDNA (SEQ ID No. 134) obtained from splicing pattern number 2 shown in Figure 26. This partial cDNA of the putative bovine GGF-II gene encodes a protein of 281 amino acids in length. Peptides shown in bold were those identified from the lists presented in Figures 10 and 12. Potential glycosylation sites are underlined (along with polyadenylation signal AATAAA);

Figure 28c shows the coding strand DNA sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of the cDNA (SEQ ID No. 135) obtained from splicing pattern number 3 shown in Figure 26. This partial cDNA of the putative bovine GGF-II gene encodes a protein of 257 amino acids in length. Peptides shown in bold were those identified from the lists presented in Figures 10 and 12. Potential glycosylation sites are underlined (along with polyadenylation signal AATAAA); and the DNA sequences shown in Figures 28a, 28b and 28c are themselves further aspects of this invention; and the invention further includes polypeptides encoded by said sequences;

Figure 29 relates to Example 7, hereinafter, and shows an autoradiogram of a cross hybridization analysis of putative bovine GGF-II gene sequences to a variety of mammalian DNAs on a Southern blot. The filter contains lanes of Eco RI-digested DNA (5 Mg per lane) from the species listed in the Figure. The probe detects a single strong band in each DNA sample, including a four kb fragment in the bovine DNA as anticipated by the physical map in Figure 25. Bands of relatively minor intensity are observed as well, which could represent related DNA sequences. The strong hybridizing band from each of the

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other mammalian DNA samples presumably represents the GGF-II homologue of those species.

In Example 1 hereinafter, unless otherwise indicated, all operations were conducted at 40°C, and, with reference to Figures 1 to 6, activity at each stage was determined using the Brockes (Meth. Enz., supra) techniques with the following modifications. Thus, in preparing Schwann cells, 5µM forskolin was added in addition to DMEM (Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium), FCS and GGF. Cells used in the assay were fibroblast-free Schwann cells at passage number less than 10, and these cells were removed from flasks with trypsin and plated into flat-bottomed 96-well plates at 3.3 thousand cells per microwell.

<sup>125</sup>IUdR was added for the final 24 hours after the test solution addition. The background (unstimulated) incorporation to each assay was less than 100 cpm, and maximal incorporation was 20 to 200 fold over background depending on Schwann cell batch and passage number.

In the case of the GGF-I and GGF-II fractions from reversed-phase HPLC as described below in Example 1, two dose response curves were also produced for each factor, using exactly the above method for one of the curves for each factor, and the above method modified in the assay procedure only by substituting fetal calf plasma for fetal calf serum to obtain the other curve for each factor. The results are in Figures 7 and 8.

Figure 30 is a schematic diagram of representative splicing variants. The coding segments are represented by F, E, B, A, G, C, C/D, C/D', D, D', H, K and L. The location of the peptide sequences derived from purified protein are indicated by "o".

Figure 31 (SEQ ID No. 136-147, 160, 161 and 168) (is a listing of the DNA sequences and predicted peptide sequences of the coding segments of GGF. Line 1 represents the predicted amino acid sequence of bovine GGF, line 2

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represents the nucleotide sequence of bovine GGF, line 3 represents the nucleotide sequence of human GGF (heregulin) (nucleotide base matches are indicated with a vertical line) and line 4 represents the predicted amino acid sequence of human GGF/hereregulin *where it differs from the predicted bovine sequence*. Coding segment K represents only the bovine sequence. The human and bovine coding segments for both E and A' are provided. Coding segment D' represents only the human (heregulin) sequence.

10        Figure 32 is the predicted GGF2 amino acid sequence and nucleotide sequence of BPP5 (SEQ ID No. 148). The upper line represents the nucleotide sequence and the lower line represents the predicted amino acid sequence.

         Figure 33 is the predicted amino acid sequence and  
15        nucleotide sequence of GGF2BPP2 (SEQ ID No. 149). The upper line represents the nucleotide sequence and the lower line represents the predicted amino acid sequence.

         Figure 34 is the predicted amino acid sequence and nucleotide sequence of GGF2BPP4. The upper line represents  
20        the nucleotide sequence and the lower line represents the predicted amino acid sequence.

         Figure 35 (SEQ ID Nos. 151-152) depicts the alignment of two GGF peptide sequences (GGF2bpp4 and GGF2bpp5) with the human EGF (hEGF) peptides sequences.  
25        Asterisks indicate positions of conserved cysteines.

         Figure 36 depicts the level of GGF activity (Schwann cell mitogenic assay) and tyrosine phosphorylation of a ca. 200kD protein (intensity of a 200 kD band on an autoradiogram of a Western blot developed with an  
30        antiphosphotyrosine polyclonal antibody) in response to increasing amounts of GGF.

         Figure 37 is a list of splicing variants derived from the sequences shown in Figure 31.

         Figure 38 is a scale coding segment map of the  
35        clone. T3 refers to the bacteriophage promoter used to



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produce mRNA from the clone. R = flanking EcoRI restriction enzyme sites. 5' UT refers to the 5' untranslated region. E, B, A, C, C/D', and D refer to the coding segments. O = the translation start site.  $\wedge$  = the 5' limit of the region homologous to the bovine E segment (see example 6) and 3' UT refers to the 3' untranslated region.

Figure 39 is the predicted amino acid sequence, bottom, and nucleic sequence, top, of EGFL1 (SEQ ID No. 154).

Figure 40 is the predicted amino acid sequence, bottom, and nucleic sequence, top, of EGFL2 (SEQ ID No. 155).

Figure 41 is the predicted amino acid sequence, bottom, and nucleic sequence, top, of EGFL3 (SEQ ID No. 156).

Figure 42 is the predicted amino acid sequence, bottom, and nucleic sequence, top, of EGFL4 (SEQ ID No. 157).

Figure 43 is the predicted amino acid sequence, bottom, and nucleic sequence, top, of EGFL5 (SEQ ID No. 158).

Figure 44 is the predicted amino acid sequence, bottom, and nucleic sequence, top, of EGFL6 (SEQ ID No. 159).

Figure 45 is the predicted amino acid sequence (middle) and nucleic sequence (top) of GGF2HBS5 (SEQ ID No. 167). The bottom (intermittent sequence represents peptide sequences derived from GGFI preparations (see Figures 11, 12).

#### Detailed Description

The invention pertains to methods for the use of novel factors which are inhibitors of cell, particularly neural and glial cell proliferation, and the use of DNA

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sequences encoding these factors. Disclosed are several gene splicing variants of these factors which may encode inhibitors of cell division.

Holmes et al. ((1992) Science 256:1205) and Wen et al. ((1992) Cell 69:559) demonstrate that DNA sequences encoding proteins which bind to a receptor associated with several human tumors (p185<sup>erbB2</sup>) share a great deal of homology with GGF DNA sequences. This provides evidence to indicate that the bovine GGFs and the human and rat p185<sup>erbB2</sup> ligands are encoded by the same (homologous) gene and that ligand groups both interact with the same receptor (p185<sup>erbB2</sup>).

The p185<sup>erbB2</sup> protein is a 185 kilodalton membrane spanning protein with tyrosine kinase activity. The protein is encoded by the *erbB2* proto-oncogene (Yarden and Ullrich. (1988) Ann. Rev. Biochem. 57:443). The *erbB2* gene, also referred to as HER-2 (in human cells) and *neu* (in rat cells), is closely related to the receptor for epidermal growth factor (EGF). Recent evidence indicates that proteins which interact with (and activate the kinase of) p185<sup>erbB2</sup> induce proliferation in the cells bearing p185<sup>erbB2</sup> (Holmes et al. (1992) Science 256:1205; Dobashi et al. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 88:8582; Lupu et al. (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 89:2287). This evidence supports the conclusion that the gene encoding GGF's and the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> binding proteins are responsible for the production of a family of growth factors which have pleiotrophic effects in that they target both neural cells, particularly Schwann cells, and cells which give rise to human adenocarcinoma and other carcinomas.

Furthermore, it is evident that the gene encoding GGF and p185<sup>erbB2</sup> binding proteins produces a number of variably-sized, differentially-spliced RNA transcripts that give rise to a series of proteins, which are of different lengths and contain some common peptide sequences and some

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unique peptide sequences. This is supported by the evidence that differentially spliced sequences are recoverable from bovine posterior pituitary RNA (as presented herein), and human breast cancer cell line 5 (MDA-MB-231) RNA (Holmes et al. (1992) Science 256:1205). Further support for this "one gene: multiple product" conclusion derives from the wide size range of proteins which act as both mitogens for Schwann cells (as disclosed herein) and ligands for the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor (see below).

10 Further evidence to support the fact that the genes encoding GGF and p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor ligands are homologous comes from nucleotide sequence comparison. Holmes et al. ((1992) Science, 256:1205-1210) demonstrate the purification of a 45-kilodalton human protein (heregulin) 15 which specifically interacts with the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor. The predicted sequences of the polypeptides encoded by these human DNA sequences match very closely with the sequences predicted from the Glial Growth Factor sequences. Peles et al. ((1992) Cell 69:205) and Wen et al ((1992) 20 Cell 69:559) describe a complementary DNA isolated from rat cells encoding a protein called neu differentiation factor (NDF), which shares homology with the heregulin sequences described by Holmes et al. In addition, the translation product of the NDF cDNA has p185<sup>erbB2</sup> binding activity.

25 Several other groups have reported the purification of proteins of various molecular weights with erbB2 binding activity. These groups include Lupu et al. ((1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:2287), Yarden and Peles ((1991) Biochemistry 30:3543), Lupu et al ((1990) Science 30 249:1552), and Dobashi et al. ((1991) Biochem Biophys. Res. Comm. 179:1536).

It has been established that the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> oncogene and, by inference, its cognate ligands play a significant role in the development and maintenance of several types of 35 tumors. Amplification and overexpression of erbB2 has been

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associated with human adenocarcinomas from several tissues (Kraus et al. (1987) EMBO J. 6:605; Slamon et al. (1987) Science 235:177; Varley et al. (1987) Oncogene 1:423; and van de Vijver et al. (1987) Mol Cell Biol 7:2019). An  
5 association has also been reported with breast and ovarian cancer (Slamon et al. supra; Varley et al. supra; Venter et al. (1987) Lancet ii:67; Zhou et al. (1987) Cancer Res. 47:6123; Berger et al. (1988) Cancer Res. 48:1238; Tsuda et al. (1989) Cancer Res. 49:3104; Slamon et al. (1989)  
10 Science 244:707).

There is also evidence that the *erbB2* gene plays a role in oncogenesis of cells of the Schwann cell lineage (Perantoni et al. (1987) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 84:6317; Nikitin et al. (1991) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 88:9939).  
15 Several tumor types are a result of abnormal proliferation of Schwann cells and these include neurofibromas, and malignant schwannomas and neurofibrosarcomas.

As candidate ligands for the *erbB2* receptor, the GGFs could play a significant role in the development of  
20 the tumors described above.

As outlined above, the gene encoding the GGFs and the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> ligands gives rise to a number of variant transcripts which encode a variety of proteins. Several of these variant proteins bind to the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor on  
25 neural cells, including Schwann cells (described above and disclosed herein), as well as to the same receptor on tumor cell lines as described above. Some of these variant proteins activate cell proliferation in Schwann cells and in tumor cell lines (described above and disclosed herein).  
30 Other variants may possibly interfere with the activity of the ligands which stimulate proliferation by competing with those ligands for binding sites on the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor. Chan et al. ((1991) Science 254:1382) showed that a naturally occurring hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)  
35 variant was derived from a smaller transcript encoded by

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the same gene as the full length molecule. The truncated protein encoded by the variant transcript specifically inhibits HGF induced mitogenesis and was demonstrated to compete with HGF for binding to the HGF receptor. The HGF  
5 receptor has been identified as the *c-met* proto-oncogene product. Thus, these variant versions of growth factor proteins may play a significant regulatory role in the control of cell proliferation. GGF-related factors which inhibit glial proliferation will be therapeutically useful  
10 as anti-proliferative compounds for the treatment of tumors of the neural system.

It has been shown that myelination by Schwann cells and oligodendrocytes is regulated by the proliferative state (Jessen et al., 1991 *Ann NY Acad Science* 633:78-89).  
15 When the cell withdraws from the proliferative cycle the myelination process appears to begin. Factors of the invention which induce Schwann cells and oligodendrocytes to exit the proliferative cell cycle and enter the quiescent state may be administered to increase myelination  
20 of existing or newly regenerated neural tissue in a mammal suffering from diseases or disorders of demyelination. Examples of diseases and disorders which may be treated using an inhibitor of mutagenesis include Charot-Marie-Tooth disease (particularly type I and type III), peroneal  
25 muscular atrophy, DeJérine-Sottos disease (type III hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy), multiple sclerosis, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy, chronic liver disease, diphtheritic polyneuritis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, hypothyroid  
30 polyneuropathy, metachromatic leukodystrophy, type I hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy, type III hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy, and vasculitic neuropathy.

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EXAMPLE 1I. Preparation of Factor-CM Fraction

4,000 frozen whole bovine pituitaries (c.a. 12 kg) were thawed overnight, washed briefly with water and then homogenized in an equal volume of 0.15 M ammonium sulphate in batches in a Waring Blender. The homogenate was taken to pH 4.5 with 1.0 M HCl and centrifuged at 4,900g for 80 minutes. Any fatty material in the supernatant was removed by passing it through glass wool. After taking the pH of the supernatant to 6.5 using 1.0 M NaOH, solid ammonium sulphate was added to give a 36% saturated solution. After several hours stirring, the suspension was centrifuged at 4,900 g for 80 minutes and the precipitate discarded. After filtration through glass wool, further solid ammonium sulphate was added to the supernatant to give a 75% saturated solution which was once again centrifuged at 4,900 g for 80 minutes after several hours stirring. The pellet was resuspended in c.a. 2 L of 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 6.0 and dialyzed 3 x 40 L of the same buffer. After confirming that the conductivity of the dialysate was below 20.0  $\mu$ Siemens, it was loaded onto a Bioprocess column (120 x 113 mm, Pharmacia) packed with carboxymethyl cellulose (CM-52, Whatman) at a flow rate of 2  $\mu$ l.min<sup>-1</sup>. The column was washed with 2 volumes of 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 6.0, followed by 2 volumes of 50 mM NaCl, and finally 2 volumes of 0.2 M NaCl both in the same buffer. During the final step, 10  $\mu$ L (5 minute) fractions were collected. Fractions 73 to 118 inclusive were pooled, dialyzed against the 10 volumes of 10 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.0 twice and clarified by centrifugation at 100,000 g for 60 minutes.

II. Hydroxylapatite HPLC

Hydroxylapatite HPLC is not a technique hitherto used in isolating glial growth factors, but proved particularly efficacious in this invention.

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The material obtained from the above CM-cellulose chromatography was filtered through a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  filter (Nalgene), loaded at room temperature on to a high performance hydroxylapatite column (50 x 50 mm, Biorad) equipped with a guard column (15 x 25 mm, Biorad) and equilibrated with 10 mM potassium phosphate pH 6.0. Elution at room temperature was carried out at a flow rate of 2  $\mu\text{L} \cdot \text{minute}^{-1}$  using the following programmed linear gradient:

	time (min)	%B Solvent A : 10 mM potassium phosphate pH 6.0
10	0.0	0 Solvent B : 1.0 M potassium phosphate pH 6.0
	5.0	0
	7.0	20
	70.0	20
	150.0	100
15	180.0	100
	185.0	0

6.0  $\mu\text{L}$  (3 minutes) fractions were collected during the gradient elution. Fractions 39-45 were pooled and dialyzed against 10 volumes of 50 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.0.

### 20 III. Mono S FPLC

Mono S FPLC enabled a more concentrated material to be prepared for subsequent gel filtration.

Any particulate material in the pooled material from the hydroxylapatite column was removed by a clarifying spin at 100,000 g for 60 minutes prior to loading on to a preparative HR10/10 Mono S cation exchange column (100 x 10 mm, Pharmacia) which was then re-equilibrated to 50 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.0 at room temperature with a flow rate of 1.0  $\mu\text{L} \cdot \text{minute}^{-1}$ . Under these conditions, bound protein was eluted using the following programmed linear gradient:

- 30 -

time (min)	%B	Solvent A :	50 mM potassium phosphate pH 6.0
0.0	0	Solvent B :	1.2 M sodium chloride, 50 mm
5 70.0	30		sodium phosphate pH 6.0
240.0	100		
250.0	100		
260.0	0		

10 1  $\mu$ L (1 minute) fractions were collected throughout this  
gradient program. Fractions 99 to 115 inclusive were  
pooled.

#### IV. Gel Filtration FPLC

This step commenced the separation of the two  
15 factors of the invention prior to final purification,  
producing enriched fractions.

For the purposes of this step, a preparative  
Superose 12 FPLC column (510 x 20 mm, Pharmacia) was packed  
according to the manufacturers' instructions. In order to  
20 standardize this column, a theoretical plates measurement  
was made according to the manufacturers' instructions,  
giving a value of 9,700 theoretical plates.

The pool of Mono S eluted material was applied at  
room temperature in 2.5  $\mu$ L aliquots to this column in 50 mM  
25 sodium phosphate, 0.75 NaCl pH 6.0 (previously passed  
through a C18 reversed phase column (Sep-pak, Millipore) at  
a flow rate of 1.0  $\mu$ L.minute<sup>-1</sup>. 1  $\mu$ L (0.5 minute) fractions  
were collected from 35 minutes after each sample was  
applied to the column. Fractions 27 to 41 (GGF-II) and 42  
30 to 57 (GGF-I) inclusive from each run were pooled.

#### V. Reversed-Phase HPLC

The GGF-I and GGF-II pools from the above Superose



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12 runs were each divided into three equal aliquots. Each aliquot was loaded on to a C8 reversed-phase column (Aquapore RP-300 7  $\mu$  C8 220 x 4.6 mm, Applied Biosystems) protected by a guard cartridge (RP-8, 15 x 3.2 mm, Applied Biosystems) and equilibrated to 4°C at 0.5  $\mu$ L/minute. Protein was eluted under these conditions using the following programmed linear gradient:

time (min)	%B	Solvent A :	0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)
10 0		Solvent B :	90% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA
60	66.6		
62.0	100		
72.0	100		
75.0	0		

15 200  $\mu$ L (0.4 minute) fractions were collected in siliconized tubes (Multilube tubes, Bioquote) from 15.2 minutes after the Beginning of the programmed gradient.

#### VI. SDS-Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis

In this step, protein molecular weight standards, low range, catalogue no. 161-0304, from Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited, Watford, England were employed. The actual proteins used, and their molecular weight standards, have been listed hereinbefore.

Fractions 47 to 53 (GGF-I) and fractions 61 to 67 (GGF-II) from the reversed-phase runs were individually pooled. 7  $\mu$ L of the pooled material was boiled in an equal volume of 0.0125 M Tris-Cl, 4% SDS, 20% glycerol, and 10%  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol for GGF-I, for 5 minutes and loaded on to an 11% polyacrylamide Leammli gel with a 4% stacking gel and run at a constant voltage of 50 V for 16 hours. This gel was then fixed and stained using a silver staining kit (Amersham). Under these conditions, the factors are each

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seen as a somewhat diffuse band at relative molecular weights 30,000 to 36,000 Daltons (GGF-I) and 55,000 to 63,000 Daltons (GGF-II), as defined by molecular weight markers. From the gel staining, it is apparent that there are a small number of other protein species present at equivalent levels to the GGF-I and GGF-II species in the material pooled from the reversed-phase runs.

#### VII. Stability in Trifluoroacetic Acid

Stability data were obtained for the present Factors in the presence of trifluoroacetic acid, as follows:

##### GGF-I

Material from the reversed-phase HPLC, in the presence of 0.1% TFA and acetonitrile, was assayed within 12 hours of the completion of the column run and then after 10 weeks incubation at 40°C. Following incubation, the GGF-I had at least 50% of the activity of that material assayed directly off the column.

##### GGF-II

Material from the reversed-phase HPLC, in the presence of 0.1% TFA and acetonitrile, and stored at -20°C, was assayed after thawing and then after 4 days incubation at 40°C. Following incubation, the GGF-II had at least 50% of the activity of that material freshly thawed.

It will be appreciated that the trifluoroacetic acid concentration used in the above studies is that most commonly used for reversed-phase chromatography.

#### EXAMPLE 2

##### Amino acid sequences purified GGF-I and GGF-II

Amino acid sequence analysis studies were performed using highly purified bovine pituitary GGF-I and GGF-II. The conventional single letter code was used to describe the sequences. Peptides were obtained by lysyl endopeptidase and protease V8 digests, carried out on

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reduced and carboxymethylated samples, with the lysyl endopeptidase digest of GGF-II carried out on material eluted from the 55-65 RD region of a 11% SDS-PAGE (MW relative to the above-quoted markers).

5           A total of 21 peptide sequences (see Figure 9) were obtained for GGF-I, of which 12 peptides (see Figure 10) are not present in current protein databases and therefore represent unique-sequences. A total of 12 peptide sequences (see Figure 11) were obtained for GGF-II, of  
10 which 10 peptides (see Figure 12) are not present in current protein databases and therefore represent unique sequences (an exception is peptide GGF-II 06 (SEQ ID No. 38) which shows identical sequences in many proteins which are probably of no significance given the small number of  
15 residues). These novel sequences are extremely likely to correspond to portions of the true amino acid sequences of GGFs I and II.

Particular attention can be drawn to the sequences of GGF-I 07 (SEQ ID No. 39) and GGF-II 12 (SEQ ID No. 44),  
20 which are clearly highly related. The similarities indicate that the sequences of these peptides are almost certainly those of the assigned GGF species, and are most unlikely to be derived from contaminant proteins.

In addition, in peptide GGF-II 02 (SEQ ID No. 34),  
25 the sequence X S S is consistent with the presence of an N linked carbohydrate moiety on an asparagine at the position denoted by X.

In general, in Figures 9 and 11, X represents an unknown residue denoting a sequencing cycle where a single  
30 position could not be called with certainty either because there was more than one signal of equal size in the cycle or because no signal was present. As asterisk denotes those peptides where the last amino acid called corresponds to the last amino acid present in that peptide. In the  
35 remaining peptides, the signal strength after the last

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amino acid called was insufficient to continue sequence calling to the end of that peptide. The right hand column indicates the results of a computer database search using the GCG package FASTA and TFASTA programs to analyze the  
5 NBRF and EMBL sequence databases. The name of a protein in this column denotes identity of a portion of its sequence with the peptide amino acid sequence called allowing a maximum of two mismatches. A question mark denotes three mismatches allowed. The abbreviations used are as follows:

- |          |                                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 10 HMG-1 | High Mobility Group protein-1     |
| HMG-2    | High Mobility Group protein-2     |
| LH-alpha | Luteinizing hormone alpha subunit |
| LH-beta  | Luteinizing hormone beta subunit  |

EXAMPLE 3

15 Mitogenic activity of purified GGF-I and GGF-II

The mitogenic activity of a highly purified sample containing both GGFs I and II was studied using a quantitative method, which allows a single microculture to be examined for DNA synthesis, cell morphology, cell number  
20 and expression of cell antigens. This technique has been modified from a method previously reported by Muir et al. ((1990) Analytical Biochemistry 185:377-382). The main modifications are: 1) the use of uncoated microtiter plates, 2) the cell number per well, 3) the use of 5% Fetal  
25 Bovine Plasma (FBP) instead of 10% Fetal Calf Serum (FCS), and 4) the time of incubation in presence of mitogens and bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), added simultaneously to the cultures. In addition the cell monolayer was not washed before fixation to avoid loss of cells, and the incubation  
30 time of monoclonal mouse anti-BrdU antibody and peroxidase conjugated goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin (IgG) antibody were doubled to increase the sensitivity of the assay. The assay, optimized for rat sciatic nerve Schwann cells, has also been used for several cell lines, after appropriate

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modifications to the cell culture conditions.

#### I. Methods of Mitogenesis Testing

On day 1, purified Schwann cells were plated onto uncoated 96 well plates in 5% FBP/Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) (5,000 cells/well). On day 2, GGFs or other test factors were added to the cultures, as well as BrdU at a final concentration of 10mM. After 48 hours (day 4) BrdU incorporation was terminated by aspirating the medium and cells were fixed with 200  $\mu$ l/well of 70% ethanol for 20 min at room temperature. Next, the cells were washed with water and the DNA denaturated by incubation with 100  $\mu$ l 2N HCl for 10 min at 37°C. Following aspiration, residual acid was neutralized by filling the wells with 0.1M borate buffer, pH 9.0, and the cells were washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Cells were then treated with 50  $\mu$ l of blocking buffer (PBS containing 0.1% Triton X 100 and 2% normal goat serum) for 15 min at 37°C. After aspiration, monoclonal mouse anti-BrdU antibody (Dako Corp., Santa Barbara, CA) (50  $\mu$ l/well, 1.4 mg/ml diluted in blocking buffer) was added and incubated for two hours at 37°C. Unbound antibodies were removed by three washes in PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100 and peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG antibody (Dako Corp., Santa Barbara, CA) (50  $\mu$ l/well, 2 mg/ml diluted in blocking buffer) was added and incubated for one hour at 37°C. After three washes in PBS/Triton and a final rinse in PBS, wells received 100  $\mu$ l/well of 50 mM phosphate/citrate buffer, pH 5.0, containing 0.05% of the soluble chromogen o-phenylenediamine (OPD) and 0.02% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The reaction was terminated after 5-20 min at room temperature, by pipetting 80  $\mu$ l from each well to a clean plate containing 40  $\mu$ l/well of 2N sulfuric acid. The absorbance was recorded at 490nm using a plate reader (Dynatech Labs). The assay plates containing the cell monolayers were washed twice with PBS

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and immunocytochemically stained for BrdU-DNA by adding 100  $\mu$ l/well of the substrate diaminobenzidine (DAB) and 0.02%  $H_2O_2$  to generate an insoluble product. After 10-20 min the staining reaction was stopped by washing with water, and 5 BrdU-positive nuclei observed and counted using an inverted microscope. Occasionally, negative nuclei were counterstained with 0.001% Toluidine blue and counted as before.

## II. Cell Lines used for Mitogenesis Assays

### 10 *Swiss 3T3 Fibroblasts*

Cells, from Flow Labs, were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS, penicillin and streptomycin, at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 10%  $CO_2$  in air. Cells were fed or subcultured every two days. For mitogenic 15 assay, cells were plated at a density of 5,000 cells/well in complete medium and incubated for a week until cells were confluent and quiescent. The serum containing medium was removed and the cell monolayer washed twice with serum free-medium. 100  $\mu$ l of serum free medium containing 20 mitogens and 10  $\mu$ M BrdU were added to each well and incubated for 48 hours. Dose responses to GGFs and serum or PDGF (as a positive control) were performed.

### *BHK (Baby Hamster Kidney) 21 C13 Fibroblasts*

Cells from European Collection of Animal Cell 25 Cultures (ECACC), were maintained in Glasgow Modified Eagle Medium (GMEM) supplemented with 5% tryptose phosphate broth, 5% FCS, penicillin and streptomycin, at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5%  $CO_2$  in air. Cells were fed or subcultured every two to three days. For mitogenic assay, 30 cells were plated at a density of 2,000 cell/well in complete medium for 24 hours. The serum containing medium was then removed and after washing with serum free medium, replaced with 100  $\mu$ l of 0.1% FCS containing GMEM or GMEM

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alone. GGFs and FCS or BFGF as positive controls were added, coincident with  $10\mu\text{M}$  BrdU, and incubated for 48 hours. Cell cultures were then processed as described for Schwann cells.

5 *C6 Rat Glioma Cell Line*

Cells, obtained at passage 39, were maintained in DMEM containing 5% FCS, 5% Horse serum (HS), penicillin and streptomycin, at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a humidified atmosphere of 10%  $\text{CO}_2$  in air. Cells were fed or subcultured every three days.

- 10 For mitogenic assay, cells were plated at a density of 2,000 cells/well in complete medium and incubated for 24 hours. Then medium was replaced with a mixture of 1:1 DMEM and F12 medium containing 0.1% FCS, after washing in serum free medium. Dose responses to GGFs, FCS and AFGF were  
15 then performed and cells were processed through the ELISA as previously described for the other cell types.

*PC12 (Rat Adrenal Pheochromocytoma Cells)*

- Cells from ECACC, were maintained in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% HS, 5% FCS, penicillin and  
20 streptomycin, in collagen coated flasks, at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a humidified atmosphere of 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  in air. Cells were fed every three days by replacing 80% of the medium. For mitogenic assay, cells were plated at a density of 3,000 cells/well in complete medium, on collagen coated plates  
25 (50  $\mu\text{l}$ /well collagen, Vitrogen Collagen Corp., diluted 1 : 50, 30 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and incubated for 24 hours. The medium was then placed with fresh RPMI either alone or containing 1 mM insulin or 1% FCS. Dose responses to FCS/HS (1:2) as positive control and to GGFs were performed as before.  
30 After 48 hours cells were fixed and the ELISA performed as previously described.

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### III. Results of Mitogenesis Assays

All the experiments presented in this Example were performed using a highly purified sample from a Superose 12 chromatography purification step (see Example 1, section D) containing a mixture of GGF-I and GGF-II (GGFs).

Firstly, the results obtained with the BrdU incorporation assay were compared with the classical mitogenic assay for Schwann cells based on  $^{125}\text{I}$ -UdR incorporation into DNA of dividing cells, described by J.P.Brockes ((1987) Methods Enzymol. 147:217).

Figure 13 shows the comparison of data obtained with the two assays, performed in the same cell culture conditions (5,000 cells/well, in 5% FBP/DMEM, incubated in presence of GGFS for 48hrs). As clearly shown, the results are comparable, but BrdU incorporation assay appears to be slightly more sensitive, as suggested by the shift of the curve to the left of the graph, i.e. to lower concentrations of GGFS.

As described under the section "Methods", after the immunoreactive BrdU-DNA has been quantitated by reading the intensity of the soluble product of the OPD peroxidase reaction, the original assay plates containing cell monolayers can undergo the second reaction resulting in the insoluble DAB product, which stains the BrdU positive nuclei. The microcultures can then be examined under an inverted microscope, and cell morphology and the numbers of BrdU-positive and negative nuclei can be observed.

In Figure 14a and Figure 14b the BrdU-DNA immunoreactivity, evaluated by reading absorbance at 490 nm, is compared to the number of BrdU-positive nuclei and to the percentage of BrdU-positive nuclei on the total number of cells per well, counted in the same cultures. Standard deviations were less than 10%. The two evaluation methods show a very good correlation and the discrepancy between the values at the highest dose of GGFS can be



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explained by the different extent of DNA synthesis in cells detected as BrdU-positive.

The BrdU incorporation assay can therefore provide additional useful information about the biological activity of GGFs on Schwann cells when compared to the  $^{125}\text{I}$ -UdR incorporation assay. For example, the data reported in Figure 15 show that GGFs can act on Schwann cells to induce DNA synthesis, but at lower doses to increase the number of negative cells present in the microculture after 48 hours.

The BrdU incorporation assay has been used on several cell lines of different origin. In Figure 16 the mitogenic responses of Schwann cells and Swiss 3T3 fibroblasts to GGFs are compared; despite the weak response obtained in 3T3 fibroblasts, some clearly BrdU-positive nuclei were detected in these cultures. Control cultures were run in parallel in presence of several doses of FCS or human recombinant PDGF, showing that the cells could respond to appropriate stimuli (not shown).

The ability of fibroblasts to respond to GGFs was further investigated using the BHK 21 C13 cell line. These fibroblasts, derived from kidney, do not exhibit contact inhibition or reach a quiescent state when confluent. Therefore the experimental conditions were designed to have a very low background proliferation without comprising the cell viability. GGFs have a significant mitogenic activity on BHK21 C13 cells as shown by Figure 17 and Figure 18. Figure 17 shows the BrdU incorporation into DNA by BHK 21 C13 cells stimulated by GGFs in the presence of 0.1% FCS. The good mitogenic response to FCS indicates that cell culture conditions were not limiting. In Figure 18 the mitogenic effect of GGFs is expressed as the number of BrdU-positive and BrdU-negative cells and as the total number of cells counted per well. Data are representative of two experiments run in duplicates; at least three fields per well were counted. As observed for Schwann cells in

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addition to a proliferative effect at low doses, GGFs also increase the numbers of nonresponding cells surviving. The percentage of BrdU positive cells is proportional to the increasing amounts of GGFs added to the cultures. The  
5 total number of cells after 48 hours in presence of higher doses of GGFs is at least doubled, confirming that GGFs induce DNA synthesis and proliferation in BHK21 C13 cells. Under the same conditions, cells maintained for 48 hours in the presence of 2% FCS showed an increase of about six fold  
10 (not shown).

C6 glioma cells have provided a useful model to study glial cell properties. The phenotype expressed seems to be dependent on the cell passage, the cells more closely resembling an astrocyte phenotype at an early stage, and an  
15 oligodendrocyte phenotype at later stages (beyond passage 70). C6 cells used in these experiments were from passage 39 to passage 52. C6 cells are a highly proliferating population, therefore the experimental conditions were optimized to have a very low background of BrdU  
20 incorporation. The presence of 0.1% serum was necessary to maintain cell viability without significantly affecting the mitogenic responses, as shown by the dose response to FCS (Figure 19).

In Figure 20 the mitogenic responses to aFGF (acidic  
25 Fibroblast growth factor) and GGFs are expressed as the percentages of maximal BrdU incorporation obtained in the presence of FCS (8%). Values are averages of two experiments, run in duplicates. The effect of GGFs was comparable to that of a pure preparation of aFGF. aFGF has  
30 been described as a specific growth factor for C6 cells (Lim R. et al. (1990) Cell Regulation 1:741-746) and for that reason it was used as a positive control. The direct counting of BrdU positive and negative cells was not possible because of the high cell density in the  
35 microcultures. In contrast to the cell lines so far

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reported, PC12 cells did not show any evident responsiveness to GGFS, when treated under culture conditions in which PC12 could respond to sera (mixture of FCS and HS as used routinely for cell maintenance).  
5 Nevertheless the number of cells plated per well seems to affect the behavior of PC12 cells, and therefore further experiments are required.

#### EXAMPLE 4

##### Isolation and cloning of nucleotide sequences

##### 10 encoding proteins containing GGF-I and GGF-II peptides

Isolation and cloning of the GGF-II nucleotide sequences was performed as outlined herein, using peptide sequence information and library screening, and was performed as set out below. It will be appreciated that  
15 the peptides of Figures 4 and 5 can be used as the starting point for isolation and cloning of GGF-I sequences by following the techniques described herein. Indeed, Figure 21, (SEQ ID No. 54-88) shows possible degenerate oligonucleotide probes for this purpose, and Figure 23,  
20 (SEQ ID Nos. 90-119), lists possible PCR primers. DNA sequence and polypeptide sequence should be obtainable by this means as with GGF-II, and also DNA constructs and expression vectors incorporating such DNA sequence, host cells genetically altered by incorporating such  
25 constructs/vectors, and protein obtainable by cultivating such host cells. The invention envisages such subject matter.

##### I. Design and Synthesis of oligonucleotide Probes and Primers

30 Degenerate DNA oligomer probes were designed by backtranslating the amino acid sequences (derived from the peptides generated from purified GGF protein) into nucleotide sequences. Oligomers represented either the coding strand or the non-coding strand of the DNA sequence.

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- When serine, arginine or leucine were included in the oligomer design, then two separate syntheses were prepared to avoid ambiguities. For example, serine was encoded by either TCN or AGY as in 537 and 538 or 609 and 610.
- 5 Similar codon splitting was done for arginine or leucine (e.g. 544, 545). DNA oligomers were synthesized on a Biosearch 8750 4-column DNA synthesizer using  $\beta$  cyanoethyl chemistry operated at 0.2 micromole scale synthesis. Oligomers were cleaved off the column (500 angstrom CpG
- 10 resins) and deprotected in concentrated ammonium hydroxide for 6-24 hours at 55-60°C. Deprotected oligomers were dried under vacuum (Speedvac) and purified by electrophoresis in gels of 15% acrylamide (20 mono : 1 bis), 50 mM Tris-borate-EDTA buffer containing 7M urea.
- 15 Full length oligomers were detected in the gels by UV shadowing, then the bands were excised and DNA oligomers eluted into 1.5  $\mu$ ls H<sub>2</sub>O for 4-16 hours with shaking. The eluate was dried, redissolved in 0.1  $\mu$ l H<sub>2</sub>O and absorbance measurements were taken at 260nm.
- 20 Concentrations were determined according to the following formula:
- $$(A_{260} \times \text{units}/\mu\text{l}) (60.6/\text{length}) = x \mu\text{M}$$
- All oligomers were adjusted to 50  $\mu$ M concentration by addition of H<sub>2</sub>O.
- 25 Degenerate probes designed as above are shown in Figure 21, (SEQ ID Nos. 54-88).
- PCR primers were prepared by essentially the same procedures that were used for probes with the following modifications. Linkers of thirteen nucleotides containing
- 30 restriction sites were included at the 5' ends of the degenerate oligomers for use in cloning into vectors. DNA synthesis was performed at 1 micromole scale using 1,000 angstrom CpG resins and inosine was used at positions where all four nucleotides were incorporated normally into
- 35 degenerate probes. Purifications of PCR primers included

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an ethanol precipitation following the gel electrophoresis purification.

## II. Library Construction and Screening

A bovine genomic DNA library was purchased from  
5 Stratagene (Catalogue Number: 945701). The library  
contained  $2 \times 10^6$  15-20kb Sau3A1 partial bovine DNA  
fragments cloned into the vector lambda DashII. A bovine  
total brain cDNA library was purchased from Clontech  
(Catalogue Number: BL 10139). Complementary DNA libraries  
10 were constructed (In Vitrogen; Stratagene) from mRNA  
prepared from bovine total brain, from bovine pituitary and  
from bovine posterior pituitary. In Vitrogen prepared two  
cDNA libraries: one library was in the vector lambda g10,  
the other in vector pcDNAI (a plasmid library). The  
15 Stratagene libraries were prepared in the vector lambda  
unizap. Collectively, the cDNA libraries contained 14  
million primary recombinant phage.

The bovine genomic library was plated on E. coli K12  
host strain LE392 on 23 x 23 cm plates (Nunc) at 150,000 to  
20 200,000 phage plaques per plate. Each plate represented  
approximately one bovine genome equivalent. Following an  
overnight incubation at 37°C, the plates were chilled and  
replicate filters were prepared according to procedures of  
Grunstein and Hogness ((1975) PNAS (USA) 72:3961). Four  
25 plaque lifts were prepared from each plate onto uncharged  
nylon membranes (Pall Biodyne A or MSI Nitropure). The DNA  
was immobilized onto the membranes by cross-linking under  
UV light for 5 minutes or, by baking at 80°C under vacuum  
for two hours. DNA probes were labelled using T4  
30 polynucleotide kinase (New England Biolabs) with gamma  $^{32}\text{P}$   
ATP (New England Nuclear; 6500 Ci/mmol) according to the  
specifications of the suppliers. Briefly, 50 pmols of  
degenerate DNA oligomer were incubated in the presence of  
600  $\mu\text{Ci}$  gamma  $^{32}\text{P}$ -ATP and 5 units T4 polynucleotide kinase

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for 30 minutes at 37°C. Reactions were terminated, gel electrophoresis loading buffer was added and then radiolabelled probes were purified by electrophoresis. <sup>32</sup>P labelled probes were excised from gel slices and eluted  
5 into water. Alternatively, DNA probes were labelled via PCR amplification by incorporation of  $\alpha^{32}\text{P}$ -dATP or  $\alpha^{32}\text{P}$  dCTP according to the protocol of Schowalter and Sommer ((1989) Anal. Biochem 177:90-94). Probes labelled in PCR reactions were purified by desalting on Sephadex G-150 columns.

10 Prehybridization and hybridization were performed in GMC buffer (0.52M NaPi, 7% SDS, 1% BSA, 1.5mM EDTA, 0.1MNaCl 10 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  TRNA). Washing was performed in buffer A oligowash (160 $\mu\text{l}$  1M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 200  $\mu\text{l}$  20% SDS, 8.0  $\mu\text{l}$  0.5M EDTA, 100  $\mu\text{l}$  5M NaCl, 3632  $\mu\text{l}$  H<sub>2</sub>O). Typically, 20 filters  
15 (400 sq. centimetres each) representing replicate copies of ten bovine genome equivalents were incubated in 200  $\mu\text{l}$  hybridization solution with 100 pmols of degenerate oligonucleotide probe (128-512 fold degenerate). Hybridization was allowed to occur overnight at 5°C below  
20 the minimum melting temperature calculated for the degenerate probe. The calculation of minimum melting temperature assumes 2°C for an AT pair and 4°C for a GC pair.

Filters were washed in repeated changes of oligowash  
25 at the hybridization temperatures for four to five hours and finally, in 3.2M tetramethylammonium chloride, 1% SDS twice for 30 min at a temperature dependent on the DNA probe length. For 20mers, the final wash temperature was 60°C. Filters were mounted, then exposed to X-ray film  
30 (Kodak XAR5) using intensifying screens (Dupont Cronex Lightening Plus). Usually, a three to five day film exposure at minus 80°C was sufficient to detect duplicate signals in these library screens. Following analysis of the results, filters could be stripped and reprobred.  
35 Filters were stripped by incubating through two successive

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cycles of fifteen minutes in a microwave oven at full power in a solution of 1% SDS containing 10mM EDTA pH8. Filters were taken through at least three to four cycles of stripping and reprobing with various probes.

5    III. Recombinant Phage Isolation, Growth and DNA Preparation

These procedures followed standard protocol as described in Reccmbinant DNA (Maniatis et al. Recombinant DNA 2:60-62:81).

10   IV. Analysis of Isolated Clones Using DNA Digestion and Southern Blots

Recombinant Phage DNA samples (2 micrograms) were digested according to conditions recommended by the restriction endonuclease supplier (New England Biolabs).  
15   Following a four hour incubation at 37°C, the reactions products were precipitated in the presence of 0.1M sodium acetate and three volumes of ethanol. Precipitated DNA was collected by centrifugation, rinsed in 75% ethanol and dried. All resuspended samples were loaded onto agarose  
20   gels (typically 1% in TAE buffer; 0.04M Tris acetate, 0.002M EDTA). Gel runs were at 1 volt per centimetre from 4 to 20 hours. Markers included lambda Hind III DNA fragments and/or ØX174HaeIII DNA fragments (New England Biolabs). The gels were stained with 0.5 micrograms/µl of  
25   ethidium bromide and photographed. For southern blotting, DNA was first depurinated in the gel by treatment with 0.125 N HCl, denatured in 0.5 N NaOH and transferred in 20x SSC (3M sodium chloride, 0.03 M sodium citrate) to uncharged nylon membranes. Blotting was done for 6 hours  
30   up to 24 hours, then the filters were neutralized in 0.5M Tris HCl pH 7.5, 0.15 M sodium chloride, then rinsed briefly in 50 mM Tris-borate EDTA.

For cross-linking, the filters were wrapped first in transparent plastic wrap, then the DNA side exposed for

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five minutes to an ultraviolet light. Hybridization and washing was performed as described for library screening (see section 2 of this Example). For hybridization analysis to determine whether similar genes exist in other species slight modifications were made. The DNA filter was purchased from Clontech (Catalogue Number 7753-1) and contains 5 micrograms of EcoRI digested DNA from various species per lane. The probe was labelled by PCR amplification reactions as described in section 2 above, and hybridizations were done in 80% buffer B (2g polyvinylpyrrolidone, 2g Ficoll-400, 2g bovine serum albumin, 50 $\mu$ l 1M Tris-HCl(pH 7.5) 58g NaCl, 1g sodium pyrophosphate, 1g sodium dodecyl sulfate, 950 $\mu$ l H<sub>2</sub>O) containing 10% dextran sulfate. The probes were denatured by boiling for ten minutes then rapidly cooling in ice water. The probe was added to the hybridization buffer at 10<sup>6</sup> dpm <sup>32</sup>P per  $\mu$ l and incubated overnight at 60°C. The filters were washed at 60°C first in buffer B followed by 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS then in 1x SSC, 0.1% SDS. For high stringency, experiments, final washes were done in 0.1 x SSC, 1% SDS and the temperature raised to 65°C.

Southern blot data were used to prepare a restriction map of the genomic clone and to indicate which subfragments hybridized to the GGF probes (candidates for subcloning).

#### V. Subcloning of Pieces of DNA Homologous to Hybridization Probes

DNA digests (e.g. 5 micrograms) were loaded onto 1% agarose gels then appropriate fragments excised from the gels following staining. The DNA was purified by adsorption onto glass beads followed by elution using the protocol described by the supplier (Bio 101). Recovered DNA fragments -(100-200 ng) were ligated into linearized dephosphorylated vectors, e.g. pT3T7 (Ambion), which is a derivative of pUC18, using T4 ligase (New England Biolabs).



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This vector carries the *E. coli*  $\beta$  lactamase gene, hence, transformants can be selected on plates containing ampicillin. The vector also supplies  $\beta$ -galactosidase complementation to the host cell, therefore non-recombinants (blue) can be detected using isopropylthiogalactoside and Bluogal (Bethesda Research Labs). A portion of the ligation reactions was used to transform *E. coli* K12 XL1 blue competent cells (Stratagene Catalogue Number: 200236) and then the transformants were selected on LB plates containing 50 micrograms per  $\mu$ l ampicillin. White colonies were selected and plasmid mini preps were prepared for DNA digestion and for DNA sequence analysis. Selected clones were retested to determine if their insert DNA hybridized with the GGF probes.

#### VI. DNA Sequencing

Double stranded plasmid DNA templates were prepared from double stranded plasmids isolated from 5 $\mu$ l cultures according to standard protocols. Sequencing was by the dideoxy chain termination method using Sequenase 2.0 and a dideoxynucleotide sequencing kit (US Biochemical) according to the manufacturers protocol (a modification of Sanger et al. (1977) PNAS (USA) 74:5463). Alternatively, sequencing was done in a DNA thermal cycler (Perkin Elmer, model 4800) using a cycle sequencing kit (New England Biolabs; Bethesda Research Laboratories) and was performed according to manufacturers instructions using a 5'-end labelled primer. Sequence primers were either those supplied with the sequencing kits or were synthesized according to sequence determined from the clones. Sequencing reactions were loaded on and resolved on 0.4mm thick sequencing gels of 6% polyacrylamide. Gels were dried and exposed to X-Ray film. Typically, 35S was incorporated when standard sequencing kits were used and a <sup>32</sup>P end labelled primer was used for cycle sequencing reactions. Sequences were read into a DNA

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sequence editor from the bottom of the gel to the top (5' direction to 3') and data were analyzed using programs supplied by Genetics Computer Group (GCG, University of Wisconsin).

5 VII. RNA Preparation and PCR Amplification

Open reading frames detected in the genomic DNA and which contained sequence encoding GGF peptides were extended via PCR amplification of pituitary RNA. RNA was prepared from frozen bovine tissue (Pelfreeze) according to  
10 the guanidine neutral-CsCl chloride procedure (Chirgwin et. al. (1979) Biochemistry 18:5294). Polyadenylated RNA was selected by oligo-dT cellulose column chromatography (Aviv and Leder. (1972) PNAS (USA) 69:1408).

Specific target nucleotide sequences were amplified  
15 beginning with either total RNA or polyadenylated RNA samples that had been converted to cDNA using the Perkin Elmer PCR/RNA Kit Number: N808-0017. First strand reverse transcription reactions used 1 µg template RNA and either primers of oligo dT with restriction enzyme recognition  
20 site linkers attached or specific antisense primers determined from cloned sequences with restriction sites attached. To produce the second strand, the primers either were plus strand unique sequences as used in 3' RACE reactions (Frohman et. al. (1988) PNAS (USA) 85:8998) or  
25 were oligo dT primers with restriction sites attached if the second target site had been added by terminal transferase tailing first strand reaction products with dATP (e.g. 5' race reactions, Frohman et. al., *ibid*). Alternatively, as in anchored PCR reactions the second  
30 strand primers were degenerate, hence, representing particular peptide sequences.

The amplification profiles followed the following general scheme: 1) five minutes soak file at 95°C; 2) thermal cycle file of 1 minute, 95°C; 1 minute ramped down  
35 to an annealing temperature of 45°C, 50°C or 55°C; maintain

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the annealing temperature for one minute; ramp up to 72°C over one minute; extend at 72°C for one minute or for one minute plus a 10 second auto extension; 3) extension cycle at 72°C, five minutes, and; 4) soak file 40°C for infinite  
5 time. Thermal cycle files (#2) usually were run for 30 cycles. Sixteen  $\mu$ l of each 100  $\mu$ l amplification reaction was analyzed by electrophoresis in 2% Nusieve 1% agarose gels run in TAE buffer at 4 volts per centimetre for three hours. The gels were stained, then blotted to uncharged  
10 nylon membranes which were probed with labelled DNA probes that were internal to the primers.

Specific sets of DNA amplification products could be identified in the blotting experiments and their positions used as a guide to purification and reamplification. When  
15 appropriate, the remaining portions of selected samples were loaded onto preparative gels, then following electrophoresis four to five slices of 0.5 mm thickness (bracketing the expected position of the specific product) were taken from the gel. The agarose was crushed, then  
20 soaked in 0.5  $\mu$ l of electrophoresis buffer from 2-16 hours at 40°C. The crushed agarose was centrifuged for two minutes and the supernate was transferred to fresh tubes.

Reamplification was done on five microlitres (roughly 1% of the product) of the eluted material using  
25 the same sets of primers and the reaction profiles as in the original reactions. When the reamplification reactions were completed, samples were extracted with chloroform and transferred to fresh tubes. Concentrated restriction enzyme buffers and enzymes were added to the reactions in  
30 order to cleave at the restriction sites present in the linkers. The digested PCR products were purified by gel electrophoresis, then subcloned into vectors as described in the subcloning section above. DNA sequencing was done described as above.

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VII. DNA Sequence Analysis

DNA sequences were assembled using a fragment assembly program and the amino acid sequences deduced by the GCG programs GelAssemble, Map and Translate. The deduced protein sequences were used as a query sequence to search protein sequence databases using WordSearch. Analysis was done on a VAX Station 3100 workstation operating under VMS 5.1. The database search was done on SwissProt release number 21 using GCG Version 7.0.

10 VII. Results

As indicated, to identify the DNA sequence encoding bovine GGF-II degenerate oligonucleotide probes were designed from GGF-II peptide sequences. GGF-II 12 (SEQ ID No. 44), a peptide generated via lysyl endopeptidase digestion of a purified GGF-II preparation (see Figures 11 and 12) showed strong amino acid sequence homology with GGF-I 07 (SEQ ID No. 39), a tryptic peptide generated from a purified GGF-I preparation. GGF-II 12 was thus used to create ten degenerate oligonucleotide probes (see oligos 609, 610 and 649 to 656 in Figure 21, SEQ ID Nos. 69-71 and 79, respectively). A duplicate set of filters were probed with two sets (set 1=609, 610; set 2=649-656) of probes encoding two overlapping portions of GGF-II 12. Hybridization signals were observed, however, only one clone hybridized to both probe sets. The clone (designated GGF2BG1) was purified.

Southern blot analysis of DNA from the phage clone GGF2BG1 confirmed that both sets of probes hybridized with that bovine DNA sequence, and showed further that both probes reacted with the same set of DNA fragments within the clone. Based on those experiments a 4 kb Eco RI sub-fragment of the original clone was identified, subcloned and partially sequenced. Figure 22 shows the nucleotide sequence and the deduced amino acid sequence

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(SEQ ID No. 89) of the initial DNA sequence readings that included the hybridization sites of probes 609 and 650, and confirmed that a portion of this bovine genomic DNA encoded peptide 12 (KASLADSGEYM).

- 5 Further sequence analysis demonstrated that GGF-II 12 resided on a 66 amino acid open reading frame (see below) which has become the starting point for the isolation of overlapping sequences representing a putative bovine GGF-II gene and a cDNA.
- 10 Several PCR procedures were used to obtain additional coding sequences for the putative bovine GGF-II gene. Total RNA and oligo dT-selected (poly A containing) RNA samples were prepared from bovine total pituitary, anterior pituitary, posterior pituitary, and hypothalamus.
- 15 Using primers from the list shown in Figure 23 (SEQ ID No. 109-119) one-sided PCR reactions (RACE) were used to amplify cDNA ends in both the 3' and 5' directions, and anchored PCR reactions were performed with degenerate oligonucleotide primers representing additional GGF-II
- 20 peptides. Figure 24 summarizes the contiguous DNA structures and sequences obtained in those experiments. From the 3' RACE reactions, three alternatively spliced CDNA sequences were produced, which have been cloned and sequenced. A 5' RACE reaction led to the discovery of an
- 25 additional exon containing coding sequence for at least 52 amino acids. Analysis of that deduced amino acid sequence revealed peptides GGF-II-6 and a sequence similar to GGF-I-18 (see below). The anchored PCR reactions led to the identification of (cDNA) coding sequences of peptides
- 30 GGF-II-1, 2, 3 and 10 contained within an additional cDNA segment of 300 bp. The 5' limit of this segment (i.e. segment E, see Fig. 31) is defined by the oligonucleotide which encodes peptide GGF-II-1 and which is used in the PCR reaction. (Additional 5' sequence data exists as described
- 35 for the human clone in Example 6.) Thus this clone

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contains nucleotide sequences encoding six out of the existing total of nine novel GGF-II peptide sequences.

The cloned gene was characterized first by constructing a physical map of GGF2BG1 that allowed  
5 positioning the coding sequences as they were found (see below, Figure 25). DNA probes from the coding sequences described above have been used to identify further DNA fragments containing the exons on this phage clone and to identify clones that overlap in both directions. The  
10 putative bovine GGF-II gene is divided into at least 5 coding segments, but only coding segments A and B have been defined as exons and sequenced and mapped thus far. The summary of the contiguous coding sequences identified is shown in Figure 26. The exons are listed (alphabetically)  
15 in the order of their discovery. It is apparent from the intron/exon boundaries that exon B may be included in cDNAs that connect coding segment E and coding segment A. That is, exon B cannot be spliced out without compromising the reading frame. Therefore, we suggest that three  
20 alternative splicing patterns can produce putative bovine GGF-II cDNA sequences 1, 2 and 3. The coding sequences of these, designated GGF2BPP1.CDS, GGF2BPP2.CDS and GGF2BPP3.CDS, respectively, are given in Figures 28a (SEQ ID No. 133), 28b (SEQ ID No. 134) and 28c (SEQ ID No. 135),  
25 respectively. The deduced amino acid sequence of the three cDNAs is also given in Figures 28a, 28b and 28c (SEQ ID Nos. 133-135, respectively).

The three deduced structures encode proteins of lengths 206, 281 and 257 amino acids. The first 183  
30 residues of the deduced protein sequence are identical in all three gene products. At position 184 the clones differ significantly. A codon for glycine GGT in GGF2BPP1 also serves as a splice donor for GGF2BPP2 and GGF2BPP3, which alternatively add on exons C, C/D, C/D' and D or C, C/D and  
35 D, respectively shown in Figure 33 (SEQ ID No. 149).

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GGF2BPP1 is a truncated gene product which is generated by reading past the coding segment a splice junction into the following intervening sequence (intron). This represents coding segment A' in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 140, 168). The transcript ends adjacent to a canonical AATAAA polyadenylation sequence, and we suggest that this truncated gene product represents a bona fide mature transcript. The other two longer gene products share the same 3' untranslated sequence and polyadenylation site.

- 10 All three of these molecules contain six of the nine novel GGF-II peptide sequences (see Figure 12) and another peptide is highly homologous to GGF-I-18 (see Figure 27). This finding gives a high probability that this recombinant molecule encodes at least a portion of bovine GGF-II.
- 15 Furthermore, the calculated isoelectric points for the three peptides are consistent with the physical properties of GGF-I and II. Since the molecular size of GGF-2 is roughly 60 kd, the longest of the three cDNAs should encode a protein with nearly one-half of the predicted number of
- 20 amino acids.

- A probe encompassing the B and A exons was labelled via PCR amplification and used to screen a cDNA library made from RNA isolated from bovine posterior pituitary. One clone (GGF2BPP5) showed the pattern indicated in Figure
- 25 30 and contained an additional DNA coding segment (G) between coding segments A and C. The entire nucleic acid sequence is shown in Figure 32 (SEQ ID No. 148). The predicted translation product from the longest open reading frame is 241 amino acids. A portion of a second cDNA
- 30 (GGF2BPP4) was also isolated from the bovine posterior pituitary library using the probe described above. This clone showed the pattern indicated in Figure 30. This clone is incomplete at the 5' end, but is a splicing variant in the sense that it lacks coding segments G and D.
- 35 BPP4 also displays a novel 3' end with regions H, K and L

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beyond region C/D. The sequence of BPP4 is shown in Figure 34 (SEQ ID no. 150).

#### EXAMPLE 5

##### GGF Sequences in Various Species

5 Computer database searching has not revealed any meaningful similarities between any predicted GGF translation products and known protein sequences. This suggests that GGF-II is the first member of a new family or superfamily of proteins. In high stringency cross  
10 hybridization studies (DNA blotting experiments) with other mammalian DNAs we have shown clearly that DNA probes from this bovine recombinant molecule can readily detect specific sequences in a variety of samples tested. A highly homologous sequence is also detected in human  
15 genomic DNA. The autoradiogram is shown in Figure 29. The signals in the lanes containing rat and human DNA represent the rat and human equivalents of GGF, the sequences of which have been recently reported by Holmes et al. ((1992) Science 256:1205) and Wen et al. ((1992) Cell 69:559).

20

#### EXAMPLE 6

##### Isolation of a Human Sequence Encoding Human GGF2

Several human clones containing sequences homologous to the bovine GGFII coding segment E were isolated by screening a human cDNA library prepared from brain stem  
25 (Stratagene catalog #935206). This strategy was pursued based upon the strong link between most of the GGF2 peptides (unique to GGF2) and the predicted peptide sequence from clones containing the bovine E segment. This library was screened as described in Example 4, Section II  
30 using the oligonucleotide probes 914-919 listed below.

914 TCGGGCTCCATGAAGAAGATGTA  
915 TCCATGAAGAAGATGTACCTGCT  
916 ATGTACCTGCTGTCCTCCTTGA



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917 TTGAAGAAGGACTCGCTGCTCA  
918 AAAGCCGGGGGCTTGAAGAA  
919 ATGARGTGTGGGCGGCGAAA

Clones detected with these probes were further  
5 analyzed by hybridization. A probe derived from coding  
segment A (see Figure 21), which was produced by labeling  
a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) product from segment A,  
was also used to screen the primary library. Several  
clones that hybridized with both A and E derived probes  
10 were selected and one particular clone, GGF2HBS5, was  
selected for further analysis. This clone is represented  
by the pattern of coding segments (EBACC/D'D as shown in  
Figure 31). The E segment in this clone is the human  
equivalent of the truncated bovine version of E shown in  
15 Figure 37. GGF2HBS5 is the most likely candidate to encode  
GGFII of all the "putative" GGFII candidates described.  
The length of coding sequence segment E is 786 nucleotides  
plus 264 bases of untranslated sequence. The predicted  
size of the protein encoded by GGF2HBS5 is approximately  
20 423 amino acids (approximately 45 kilodaltons), which is  
similar to the size of the deglycosylated form of GGF (see  
Example 15). Additionally, seven of the GGFII peptides  
listed in Figure 27 have equivalent sequences which fall  
within the protein sequence predicted from region E.  
25 Peptides II-6 and II-12 are exceptions, which fall in  
coding segment B and coding segment A, respectively. RNA  
encoding the GGF2HBS5 protein was produced in an in vitro  
transcription system driven by the bacteriophage T7  
promoter resident in the vector (Bluescript SK [Stratagene  
30 Inc.] see Figure 44) containing the GGF2HBS5 insert. This  
RNA can be translated in a cell free (rabbit reticulocyte)  
translation system and the size of the protein product was  
45 Kd. Additionally, the cell-free product has been  
assayed in a Schwann cell mitogenic assay to confirm  
35 biological activity. Schwann cells treated with

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conditioned medium show both increased proliferation as measured by incorporation of <sup>125</sup>-Uridine and phosphorylation on tyrosine of a protein in the 185 kilodalton range.

Thus the size of the product encoded by GGF2HBS5 and the presence of DNA sequences which encode human peptides highly homologous to the bovine peptides shown in Figure 12 confirm that GGF2HBS5 encodes the human equivalent of bovine GGF2. The fact that conditioned media prepared from cells transformed with this clone elicits Schwann cell mitogenic activity confirms that the GGFIHBS5 gene product (unlike the BPP5 gene product) is secreted. Additionally the GGF2BPP5 gene product seems to mediate the Schwann cell proliferation response via a receptor tyrosine kinase such as p185<sup>erbB2</sup> or a closely related receptor (see Example 13).

15

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### Isolation of Human Sequences Related to Bovine GGF

The result in Example 5 indicates that GGF related sequences from human sources can also be easily isolated by using DNA probes derived from bovine GGF sequences. Alternatively, the procedure described by Holmes et al. ((1992) Science 256:1205) can be used. In this example a human protein (heregulin  $\alpha$ ) which binds to and activates the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor (and is related to GGF) is purified from a tumor cell line and the derived peptide sequence is used to produce oligonucleotide probes which were utilized to clone the cDNAs encoding heregulin. This is a similar approach to that used in examples 1-4 for the cloning of GGF sequences from pituitary cDNAs. The heregulin protein and complementary DNAs were isolated according to the following procedures. Heregulin was purified from medium conditioned by MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells (ATCC #HTB 26) grown on Percoll Biolytica microcarrier beads (Hyclone Labs). The medium (10 liters) was concentrated ~25-fold by filtration through a membrane (10-kD cutoff) (Millipore)

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and clarified by centrifugation and filtration through a filter (0.22  $\mu$ m). The filtrate was applied to a heparin Sepharose column (Pharmacia) and the proteins were eluted with steps of 0.3, 0.6, and 0.9 M NaCl in phosphate-buffered saline. Activity in the various chromatographic fractions was measured by quantifying the increase in tyrosine phosphorylation of p185<sup>erbB2</sup> in MCF-7 breast tumor cells (ATCC # HTB 22). MCF-7 cells were plated in 24-well Costar plates in F12 (50%) Dulbecco's minimum essential medium (50%) containing serum (10%) (10<sup>5</sup> cells per well), and allowed to attach for at least 24 hours. Prior to assay, cells were transferred into medium without serum for a minimum of 1 hour. Column fractions (10 to 100  $\mu$ l) were incubated for 30 min. at 37°. Supernatants were then aspirated and the reaction was stopped by the addition of SDS-PAGE sample buffer 100  $\mu$ l). Samples were heated for 5 min. at 100°C, and portions (10 to 15  $\mu$ l) were applied to a tris-glycine gel (4 to 20%) (Novex). After electrophoresis, proteins were electroblotted onto a polyvinylidenedifluoride (PVDF) membrane and then blocked with bovine serum albumin (5%) in tris-buffered saline containing Tween-20 (0.05%) (TBST). Blots were probed with a monoclonal antibody (1:1000 dilution) to phosphotyrosine (Upstate Biotechnology) for a minimum of 1 hour at room temperature. Blots were washed with TBST, probed with an antibody to mouse immunoglobulin G conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (Promega) (diluted 1:7500) for a minimum of 30 min. at room temperature. Reactive bands were visualized with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl-1-phosphate and nitro-blue tetrazolium. Immunoblots were scanned with a Scan Jet Plus (Hewlett-Packard) densitometer. Signal intensities for unstimulated MCF-7 cells were 20 to 30 units. Fully stimulated p185<sup>erbB2</sup> yielded signals of 180 to 200 units. The 0.6 M NaCl pool, which contained most of the activity,

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was applied to a polyaspartic acid (PolyLC) column equilibrated in 17 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.8) containing ethanol (30%). A linear gradient from 0.3 M to 0.6 M NaCl in the equilibration buffer was used to elute bound  
5 proteins. A peak of activity (at ~0.45 M NaCl) was further fractionated on a C4 reversed-phase column (SynChropak RP-4) equilibrated in buffer containing TFA (0.1%) and acetonitrile (15%). Proteins were eluted from this column with an acetonitrile gradient from 25 to 40% over 60 min.  
10 Fractions (1  $\mu$ l) were collected, assayed for activity, and analyzed by SDS-PAGE on tris-glycine gels (4-20%, Novex).

HPLC-purified HRG- $\alpha$  was digested with lysine C in SDS (0.1%), 10 mM dithiothreitol, 0.1 M  $\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3$  (pH 8.0) for 20 hours at 37°C and the resultant fragments were resolved  
15 on a Synchrom C4 column (4000Å, 0.2 by 10 cm). The column was equilibrated in 0.1% TFA and eluted with a 1-propanol gradient in 0.1% TFA (Henzel et al. (1989) J. Biol. Chem. 264:15905). Peaks from the chromatographic run were dried under vacuum and sequenced. One of the peptides (eluting  
20 at ~24% 1-propanol) gave the sequence [A]AEKEKTF[C]VNGGEXFMVKDLXNP (SEQ ID Nos 162). Residues in brackets were uncertain and an X represents a cycle in which it was not possible to identify the amino acid. The initial yield was 8.5 pmol and the sequence did not  
25 correspond to any known protein. Residues 1, 9, 15, and 22 were later identified in the cDNA sequence as cysteine. Direct sequencing of the ~45-kD band from a gel that had been overloaded and blotted onto a PVDF membrane revealed a low abundance sequence XEXKE[G][R]GK[G]K[G]KKKEXGXG[K]  
30 (SEQ ID No. 169) with a very low initial yield (0.2 pmol). This corresponded to amino acid residues 2 to 22 of heregulin- $\alpha$  (Fig. 31), suggesting that serine 2 is the  $\text{NH}_2$ -terminus of proHRG- $\alpha$ . Although the  $\text{NH}_2$  terminus was blocked, it was observed that occasionally a small amount  
35 of a normally blocked protein may not be

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post-translationally modified. The NH<sub>2</sub> terminal assignment was confirmed by mass spectrometry of the protein after digestion with cyanogen bromide. The COOH-terminus of the isolated protein has not been definitely identified; however, by mixture sequencing of proteolytic digests, the mature sequence does not appear to extend past residue 241. Abbreviations for amino residues are: A, Ala; C, Cys; D, Asp; E, Glu; F, Phe; G, Gly; H, His; I, Ile; K, Lys; L, Leu; M, Met; N, Asn; P, Pro; Q, Gln; R, Arg; S, Ser; T, Thr; V, Val; W, Trp; and Y, Tyr.

As a source of cDNA clones, an oligo(dT)-primed  $\lambda$ gt10 (Hurn et al. (1984)  $\lambda$ gt10 and  $\lambda$ gt11 DNA Cloning Techniques: A Practical Approach) cDNA library was constructed (Gubler and Hoffman. (1983) Gene 25:263) with mRNA purified (Chirwin et al. (1979) Biochemistry 18:5294) from MDA-MB-231 cells. The following eightfold degenerate antisense deoxyoligonucleotide encoding the 13-amino acid sequence AEKEKTFCVNGGE (SEQ ID No. 164) was designed on the basis of human codon frequency optima (Lathe. (1985) J. Mol. Biol. 183:1) and chemically synthesized:

5'-CTCGCC (G OR T) CC (A OR G) TTCAC (A OR G) CAGAAGGTCTTCTCCTTCTCAGC-3' (SEQ ID No. 165). For the purpose of probe design a cysteine was assigned to an unknown residue in the amino acid sequence. The probe was labeled by phosphorylation and hybridized under low-stringency conditions to the cDNA library. The proHRG- $\alpha$  protein was identified in this library. HRB- $\beta$ 1 cDNA was identified by probing a second oligo(dT)-primed  $\lambda$ gt10 library made from MDA-MB-231 cell mRNA with sequences derived from both the 5' and 3' ends of proHRG. Clone 13 (Fig. 2A) was a product of screening a primed (5'-CCTCGCTCCTTCTTCTTGGCCCTTC-3' primer; proHRG- $\alpha$  antisense nucleotides 33 to 56) MDA-MB-231  $\lambda$ gt10 library with 5' HRG sequence. A sequence corresponding to the 5' end of clone 13 as the probe was used to identify proHRG $\beta$ 2 and proHRG $\beta$ 3

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in a third oligo(dT)-primed  $\lambda$ gt10 library derived from MDA-MB-231 cell mRNA. Two cDNA clones encoding each of the four HRGs were sequenced (Sanger et al. (1977) PNAS (USA) 74:5463). Another cDNA designated clone 84 has an amino acid sequence identical to proHRG82 through amino acid 420. A stop codon at position 421 is followed by a different 3'-untranslated sequence.

#### EXAMPLE 8

##### Isolation of a Further Splicing Variant

10       The methods in Example 7 produced four closely related sequences (heregulin  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ 1,  $\beta$ 2,  $\beta$ 3) which arise as a result of splicing variation. Peles et al. ((1992) Cell 69:205) and Wen et al. ((1992) Cell 69:559) have isolated another splicing variant (from rat) using a similar  
15       purification and cloning approach to that described in Examples 1-4 and 7 involving a protein which binds to p185<sup>erbB2</sup>. The cDNA clone was obtained as follows (via the purification and sequencing of a p185<sup>erbB2</sup> binding protein from a transformed rat fibroblast cell line).

20       A p185<sup>erbB2</sup> binding protein was purified from conditioned medium as follows. Pooled conditioned medium from three harvests of 500 roller bottles (120 liters total) was cleared by filtration through 0.2  $\mu$  filters and concentrated 31-fold with a Pelicon ultrafiltration system  
25       using membranes with a 20kd molecular size cutoff. All the purification steps were performed by using a Pharmacia fast protein liquid chromatography system. The concentrated material was directly loaded on a column of heparin-Sepharose (150  $\mu$ l, preequilibrated with  
30       phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)). The column was washed with PBS containing 0.2 M NaCl until no absorbance at 280 nm wavelength could be detected. Bound proteins were then eluted with a continuous gradient (250  $\mu$ l) of NaCl (from 0.2 M to 1.0 M), and 5  $\mu$ l fractions were collected.

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Samples (0.01  $\mu$ l of the collected fractions) were used for the quantitative assay of the kinase stimulatory activity. Active fractions from three column runs (total volume = 360  $\mu$ l) were pooled, concentrated to 25  $\mu$ l by using a YM10 ultrafiltration membrane (Amicon, Danvers, MA), and ammonium sulfate was added to reach a concentration of 1.7 M. After clearance by centrifugation (10,000 x g, 15 min.), the pooled material was loaded on a phenyl-Superose column (HR10/10, Pharmacia). The column was developed with a 45  $\mu$ l gradient of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  (from 1.7 M to no salt) in 0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4$  (pH 7.4), and 2  $\mu$ l fractions were collected and assayed (0.002  $\mu$ l per sample) for kinase stimulation (as described in Example 7). The major peak of activity was pooled and dialyzed against 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.3). A Mono-S cation-exchange column (HR5/5, Pharmacia) was preequilibrated with 50 mM sodium phosphate. After loading the active material (0.884 mg of protein; 35  $\mu$ l), the column was washed with the starting buffer and then developed at a rate of 1  $\mu$ l/min. with a gradient of NaCl. The kinase stimulatory activity was recovered at 0.45-0.55 M salt and was spread over four fractions of 2  $\mu$ l each. These were pooled and loaded directly on a  $\text{Cu}^{+2}$  chelating columns (1.6  $\mu$ l, HR2/5 chelating Superose, Pharmacia). Most of the proteins adsorbed to the resin, but they gradually eluted with a 30  $\mu$ l linear gradient of ammonium chloride (0-1 M). The activity eluted in a single peak of protein at the range of 0.05 to 0.2 M  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . Samples from various steps of purification were analyzed by gel electrophoresis followed by silver staining using a kit from ICN (Costa Mesa, CA), and their protein contents were determined with a Coomassie blue dye binding assay using a kit from Bio-Rad (Richmond, CA).

The p44 protein (10  $\mu$ g) was reconstituted in 200  $\mu$ l of 0.1 M ammonium bicarbonate buffer (pH 7.8). Digestion was conducted with L-1-tosyl-amide 2-phenylethyl

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chloromethyl ketone-treated trypsin (Serva) at 37°C for 18 hr. at an enzyme-to-substrate ratio of 1:10. The resulting peptide mixture was separated by reverse phase HPLC and monitored at 215 nm using a Vydac C4 micro column (2.1 mm i.d. x 15 cm, 300) and an HP 1090 liquid chromatographic system equipped with a diode-array detector and a workstation. The column was equilibrated with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (mobile phase A), and elution was effected with a linear gradient from 0%-55% mobile phase B (90% acetonitrile in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) over 70 min. The flow rate was 0.2 µl/min. and the column temperature was controlled at 25°C. One-third aliquots of the peptide peaks collected manually from the HPLC system were characterized by N-terminal sequence analysis by Edman degradation. The fraction eluted after 27.7 min. (T27.7) contained mixed amino acid sequences and was further rechromatographed after reduction as follows: A 70% aliquot of the peptide fraction was dried in vacuo and reconstituted in 100 µl of 0.2 M ammonium bicarbonate buffer (pH 7.8). DTT (final concentration 2 mM) was added to the solution, which was then incubated at 37°C for 30 min. The reduced peptide mixture was then separated by reverse-phase HPLC using a Vydac column (2.1 mm i.d. x 15 cm). Elution conditions and flow rate were identical to those described above. Amino acid sequence analysis of the peptide was performed with a Model 477 protein sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Inc., Foster City, CA) equipped with an on-line phenylthiohydantoin (PTH) amino acid analyzer and a Model 900 data analysis system (Hunkapiller et al. (1986)). The protein was loaded onto a trifluoroacetic acid-treated glass fiber disc precycled with polybrene and NaCl. The PTH-amino acid analysis was performed with a micro liquid chromatography system (Model 120) using dual syringe pumps and reverse-phase (C-18) narrow bore columns (Applied Biosystems, 2.1 mm x 250 mm).



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RNA was isolated from Rat1-EJ cells by standard procedures (Maniatis et al. (1982) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual) and poly (A)<sup>+</sup> was selected using an mRNA Separator kit (Clontech Lab, Inc., Palo, Alto, CA). cDNA was synthesized with the Superscript kit (from BRL Life Technologies, Inc., Bethesda, MS). Column-fractionated double-strand cDNA was ligated into an Sall- and NacI-digested pJT-2 plasmid vector, a derivative of the pCD-X vector (Okayama and Berg (1983) Mol. Cell Biol. 3:280) and transformed into DH10B *E. coli* cells by electroporation (Dower et al. (1988) Nucl. Acids Res. 16:6127). Approximately 5 x 10<sup>5</sup> primary transformants were screened with two oligonucleotide probes that were derived from the protein sequences of the N-terminus of NDF (residues 5-24) and the T40.4 tryptic peptide (residues 7-12). Their respective sequences were as follows (N indicates all 4 nt):

(1) 5'-ATA GGG AAG GGC GGG GGA AGG GTC NCC CTC NGC  
A T  
 20 AGG GCC GGG CTT GCC TCT GGA GCC TCT-3'

(2) 5'-TTT ACA CAT ATA TTC NCC-3'  
C G G C

(1: SEQ ID No. 167; 2: SEQ ID No. 168)

The synthetic oligonucleotides were end-labeled with [γ-<sup>32</sup>P]ATP with T4 polynucleotide kinase and used to screen replicate sets of nitrocellulose filters. The hybridization solution contained 6 x SSC, 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.8), 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 2 x Denhardt's solution, 50 μg/ml salmon sperm DNA, and 20% formamide (for probe 1) or no formamide (for probe 2). The filters were washed at either 50°C with 0.5 x SSC, 0.2% SDS, 2 mM EDTA (for probe 1) or at 37°C with 2 x SSC, 0.2% SDS, 2 mM EDTA (for probe 2). Autoradiography of the filters gave ten clones that hybridized with both probes.

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These clones were purified by replating and probe hybridization as described above.

The cDNA clones were sequenced using an Applied Biosystems 373A automated DNA sequencer and Applied Biosystems Taq DyeDeoxy™ Terminator cycle sequencing kits following the manufacture's instructions. In some instances, sequences were obtained using [<sup>35</sup>S]dATP (Amersham) and Sequenase™ kits from U.S. Biochemicals following the manufacturer's instructions. Both strands of the cDNA clone 44 were sequenced by using synthetic oligonucleotides as primers. The sequence of the most 5' 350 nt was determined in seven independent cDNA clones. The resultant clone demonstrated the pattern shown in Figure 30 (NDF).

15

#### EXAMPLE 9

##### Other Possible Splicing Variants

Alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences of the cDNA clones and PCR products of the bovine, and the published human (Fig. 31) and rat sequences show a high level of similarity, indicating that these sequences are derived from homologous genes within the three species. The variable number of messenger RNA transcripts detectable at the cDNA/PCR product level is probably due to extensive tissue-specific splicing. The patterns obtained and shown in Figure 30 suggests that other splicing variants exist. A list of probable splicing variants is indicated as followed. Many of these variants can be obtained by coding segment specific probing of cDNA libraries derived from different tissues. Alternatively, the variants can be assembled from specific (excised from) cDNA clones, PCR products or genomic DNA regions via cutting and splicing techniques known to one skilled in the art. These variant sequences can be expressed in recombinant systems and the recombinant products can be assayed to determine their

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level of Schwann cell mitogenic activity as well as their ability to bind and activate the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor.

#### EXAMPLE 10

##### Functional elements of GGF

5           The deduced structures of family of GGF sequences indicate that the longest forms (as represented by GGF2BPP4) encode transmembrane proteins where the extracellular part contains a domain which resembles epidermal growth factor (see Carpenter and Wahl in Peptide  
10 Growth Factors and Their Receptors I pp. 69-133, Springer-Verlag, NY 1991). The positions of the cysteine residues in coding segments C and C/D or C/D' peptide sequence are conserved with respect to the analogous residues in the epidermal growth factor (EGF) peptide sequence. This  
15 suggests that the extracellular domain functions as a receptor recognition and biological activation sites. Several of the variant forms lack the H, K, and L coding segments and thus may be expressed as secreted, diffusible biologically active proteins. Likely structures are shown  
20 in Figure 35.

Membrane bound versions of this protein may induce Schwann cell proliferation if expressed on the surface of neurons during embryogenesis or during nerve regeneration (where the surfaces of neurons are intimately associated  
25 with the surfaces of proliferating Schwann cells).

Secreted (non membrane bound) GGF's may act as classically diffusible factors which can interact with Schwann cells at some distance from their point of secretion. An example of a secreted GGF is the protein  
30 encoded by GGF2HBS5 (see example 6)

Other GGFs such as that encoded by GGF2BPP5 seem to be non-secreted (see example 6). These GGFs may be injury response forms which are released as a consequence of tissue damage.

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EXAMPLE 11Splicing variants with antiproliferative action

One particular splicing variant (GGF2BPP1) is described in Example 4. GGF2BPP1 is a truncated gene product which is generated by reading past the coding segment A splice junction into the adjoining genomic sequence. This represents coding segment A' in Figure 31. The transcript ends near to a canonical AATAAA polyadenylation sequence. This splicing variant contains regions F, E, B and A'. Other possible variants of this may lack region E (F, B, A'). As described in Example 10 regions C, C/D, or C/D' are homologous to EGF and are most likely to be the sites which are responsible for biological activity. GGF2BPP1 could retain receptor binding activity yet lack the ability to activate the receptor. Such a ligand would function as an antagonist since it would compete with active GGF/p185 erbB2 ligands (eg. GGF2BPP5) for receptor binding. Other splicing variants such as those containing region E may also function as antagonists as described above. The presence of an extra domain such as that which is encoded by region E may result in structural differences which would interfere with biological activity following receptor binding. GGF2BPP2 may also be an inhibitor molecule. The presence of region C/D' in addition to region C/D in GGF2BPP2 adds sequence to the EGF related region which could potentially result in a protein which lacks biological activity. GGF2HBS11 is another potential inhibitor molecule. This clone was isolated from a human brainstem library using the same methods and probes as described in Example 6 for the isolation of GGF2HBS5. The GGF2HBS11 clone contains a portion of region E which is flanked by new sequence which is not contained in any other known region. The lack of region C, C/D or C/D' suggests that GGF2HBS11 would also lack biological activity.

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EXAMPLE 12Purification of antiproliferative factors  
from Recombinant Cells

In order to obtain antiproliferative factors to  
5 assay for biological activity, the proteins can be  
overproduced using cloned DNA. Several approaches can be  
used. A recombinant E. coli cell containing the sequences  
described in example 11 can be constructed. Expression  
systems such as pNH8a (Stratagene, Inc.) can be used for  
10 this purpose by following manufacturers procedures.  
Alternatively, these sequences can be inserted in a  
mammalian expression vector and an overproducing cell line  
can be constructed. As an example, for this purpose DNA  
encoding GGF2BPP1 can be expressed in COS cells or can be  
15 expressed in Chinese hamster ovary cells using the pMSXND  
expression vector (Lee and Nathans, J. Biol. Chem. 263,  
3521-3527, (1981)). This vector containing GGF DNA  
sequences can be transfected into host cells using  
established procedures.

20 Transient expression can be examined or G418-  
resistant clones can be grown in the presence of  
methotrexate to select for cells that amplify the DHFR gene  
(contained on the pMSXND vector) and, in the process, co-  
amplify the adjacent protein encoding sequence. Because  
25 CHO cells can be maintained in a totally protein-free  
medium (Hamilton and Ham, in Vitro 13, 537-547 (1977)), the  
desired protein can be purified from the medium. Western  
analysis using the antisera produced in Example 9 can be  
used to detect the presence of the desired protein in the  
30 conditioned medium of the overproducing cells.

The desired protein can be purified from the E. coli  
lysate or the CHO cell conditioned medium using the types  
of procedures described in Example 1. The protein may be  
assayed at various points in the procedure using a Western  
35 blot assay.

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EXAMPLE 13Design and assay of antiproliferative factors

As indicated above and in Figs. 35 and 39-45, the GGF coding segments include regions with EGF-like homology. These EGF-like domains can be required for the activation of mitogenesis in the binding reaction between GGF ligands containing such domains and the erbB2 receptor. Comparisons of naturally occurring products of the GGF coding sequences which confer mitogenic activity versus those which confer antiproliferative activity, as disclosed above, provide additional support for this. Consequently, preferred antiproliferative factors are those which lack these EGF-like domains. Antiproliferative factors designed in this manner will lack all or part of the C, C/D, or C/D' coding segments. Examples of such factors likely to have antiproliferative activity using this design strategy are shown in Fig. 37 and described in the summary of the invention.

The recombinant proteins produced in Example 12 using the criterion described above may be assayed as described hereafter. The Schwann cell mitogenic assay described herein may be used to assay the expressed product of the full length clone or any biologically active portions thereof. Any member of the family of splicing variant complementary DNA's derived from the GGF gene (including the Heregulins) can be expressed in this manner and assayed in the Schwann cell proliferation assay by one skilled in the art. Antiproliferative activity in the GGF assay can be examined by a competition assay (Chan et al., Science 254:1383 (1991)). Varying concentrations of recombinant antiproliferative GGF variants (such as GGF2BPP1) can be added to Schwann cell cultures in the presence of GGF. The extent of antiproliferative activity can be measured by comparing mitogenic activity of the cultures to controls treated only with GGF. This will

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provide a measure of dose dependent inhibition. The specificity of the response can be measured by examining the effect of varying concentrations of antiproliferative factor on the mitogenic activity of other growth factors and their target cells (e.g. EGF). Antiproliferative activity of recombinant GGF variants can also be examined in breast tumour cells. Cell lines such as SK-BR-3 which proliferate in response to GGF's/p185<sup>erbB2</sup> ligands can be assayed in a similar manner to that described above for Schwann cells.

Crosslinking studies can be performed to determine whether I<sup>125</sup> labelled GGF variants, which show antiproliferative activity (as described above), bind to the erbB2 receptor (Chan et al., Science 254:1383 (1991)). Binding can be demonstrated by immunoprecipitation of the cross-linked protein with an antibody to the erbB2 receptor.

What is claimed is:

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Claims

1. A DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide synthesized by the plasmid pGGF2HBS11 deposited with the A.T.C.C. November 6, 1992 (A.T.C.C. Deposit No. 75347).

5           2. A polypeptide encoded by pGGF2HBS11 deposited with the A.T.C.C. November 6, 1992 (A.T.C.C. Deposit No. 75347).

3. A polypeptide comprising the peptide encoded by the E sequence (SEQ ID Nos. 137 and 163) and at least a  
10 portion of the peptide encoded by the brain-derived DNA sequences flanking the E encoding sequence on clone pGGF2HBS11, ATCC Deposit No. 75347.

4. The polypeptide of claim 3, wherein said peptide encoded by the E sequence (SEQ ID Nos. 137 and 163)  
15 has a deletion of the 48 N-terminal amino acids and wherein said E-flanking peptide sequences contain between 20 and 100 N-terminal amino acids and between 30 and 50 C-terminal amino acids encoded by said clone.

5. The polypeptide of claim 3, wherein said  
20 peptide encoded by the E sequence (SEQ ID Nos. 137 and 163) has a deletion of the 48 N-terminal amino acids and wherein said E-flanking peptide sequences contain between 25 and 70 N-terminal amino acids and between 30 and 45 C-terminal amino acids encoded by said clone.

25           6. A method for inhibiting proliferation of a cell, said method comprising contacting said cell with a polypeptide defined by the formula

VYBAZWX



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wherein VYBAZWX is composed of the polypeptide segments shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-139, 141-147, 160, 161, and 163); wherein V comprises F, or is absent; wherein Y comprises polypeptide segment E, or is absent; 5 wherein Z comprises polypeptide segment G or is absent; wherein W comprises C or is absent; and wherein X comprises polypeptide segments C/D HKL, C/D H, C/D HL, C/D D, C/D' HL, C/D' HKL, C/D' H, C/D' D, C/D C/D' HKL, C/D C/D' H, C/D C/D' HL, C/D C/D' D, C/D D' H, C/D D' HL, C/D D' HKL, C/D' D' H, C/D' D' HL, C/D' D' HKL, C/D C/D' D' H, C/D C/D' D' HL, C/D C/D' D' HKL, H, HL, or HKL. 10

7. A method for inhibiting proliferation of a cell, said method comprising contacting said cell with a polypeptide comprising FBA polypeptide segments, FBA' 15 polypeptide segments, EBA polypeptide segments, EBA' polypeptide segments, FEBA polypeptide segments, or FEBA' polypeptide segments having the amino acid sequences corresponding to polypeptide segments shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-140, 163, 168).

20 8. A method of inhibiting proliferation of a cell, said method comprising contacting said cell with a polypeptide of claims 1-5.

9. A method of inhibiting proliferation of a cell, said method comprising contacting said cell with a 25 compound which specifically binds the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor of said cell.

10. The method of any one of claims 6-9, wherein said cell is a cell of the nervous system.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said cell is 30 a glial cell.

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12. The method of claim 11, wherein said cell is a Schwann cell.

13. A method of any one of claims 6-9 wherein said cell is a cancer cell.

5 14. A method of claim 13, wherein said cell is an adenocarcinoma cell.

15. The method of any one of claims 6-9, wherein said method is used in the treatment or prophylaxis of a nervous disease or disorder.

10 16. The method of any one of claims 6-9, wherein said cell is a cell in a mammal and said contacting is carried out by administering said peptide to said mammal for the prophylaxis or treatment of a pathophysiological condition in said mammal in which said condition involves  
15 said cell.

17. The method of any one of claims 6-9, wherein said method is used for the treatment or prophylaxis of a demyelination disease or disorder.

18. A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein  
20 said condition involves a disease of cell proliferation, such as a tumor or peripheral nerve damage caused by a cell tumor.

19. The method of any one of claims 6-9, wherein said cell is in a mammal and said contacting is carried out  
25 by administering said peptide to said mammal for the prophylaxis or treatment of a condition which involves a tumor of said cell, for example, neurofibromatosis, malignant Schwannomas or neurofibrosarcomas.

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20. The method of any one of claims 6-9, wherein said cell is in a mammal and said contacting is carried out by administering said peptide to said mammal for prophylaxis or treatment of a condition which involves a  
5 meningioma, a bilateral acoustic neuroma, a astrocytoma, a retinoblastoma, a neuroglioma, a neuroblastoma, or a glioma.

21. A method for producing an antibody specific for a polypeptide, said method comprising

- 10 i) immunizing a mammal with a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of a polypeptide defined by the formula

VYBAZWX

wherein VYBAZWX is composed of the polypeptide  
15 segments shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-139, 141, 146, 147, 160, 161, and 163); wherein V comprises F, or is absent; wherein Y comprises polypeptide segment E, or is absent; wherein Z comprises polypeptide segment G or is absent; wherein W comprises C or is absent; and wherein X  
20 comprises polypeptide segments H, HK, or HKL, and

- ii) purifying said antibody from tissue of said animal, or from a hybridoma made using said tissue.

22. A method for producing an antibody specific for a polypeptide, said method comprising

- 25 i) immunizing a mammal with a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of polypeptides defined by the formulas FBA, FBA', EBA, FEBA, FEBA', or EBA', wherein F, E, B, A and A' segments are defined by the amino acid sequences shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-140,  
30 163, 168) and

- ii) purifying said antibody from tissue of said animal, or from a hybridoma made using said tissue.

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23. A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a molecule capable of binding to a receptor which binds to a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of polypeptides defined by the formula

5

VYBAZWX

wherein VYBAZWX is composed of the polypeptide segments shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-139, 141, 146, 147, 160, 161, and 163); wherein V comprises F, or is absent; wherein Y comprises polypeptide segment E, or is absent; wherein Z comprises polypeptide segment G or is absent; wherein W comprises C or is absent; and wherein X comprises polypeptide segments H, HK, or HKL,

said method comprising the steps of

- 15 i) contacting said sample with said polypeptide together with said receptor, and
- ii) detecting competitive inhibition of the binding of said polypeptide to said receptor as an indication of the presence of a receptor binding molecule in said sample.

20 24. A method for detecting, in a sample, the presence of a molecule capable of binding to a receptor which binds to a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of polypeptides defined by the formulas FBA, FBA', EBA, FEBA, FEBA', or EBA', wherein F, E, B, A and A' segments are defined by the amino acid sequences shown in Figure 31 (SEQ ID Nos. 136-140, 163, 168), said method comprising the steps of

- i) contacting said sample with said polypeptide together with said receptor, and
- 30 ii) detecting competitive inhibition of the binding of said polypeptide to said receptor as an indication of the presence of a receptor binding molecule in said sample.

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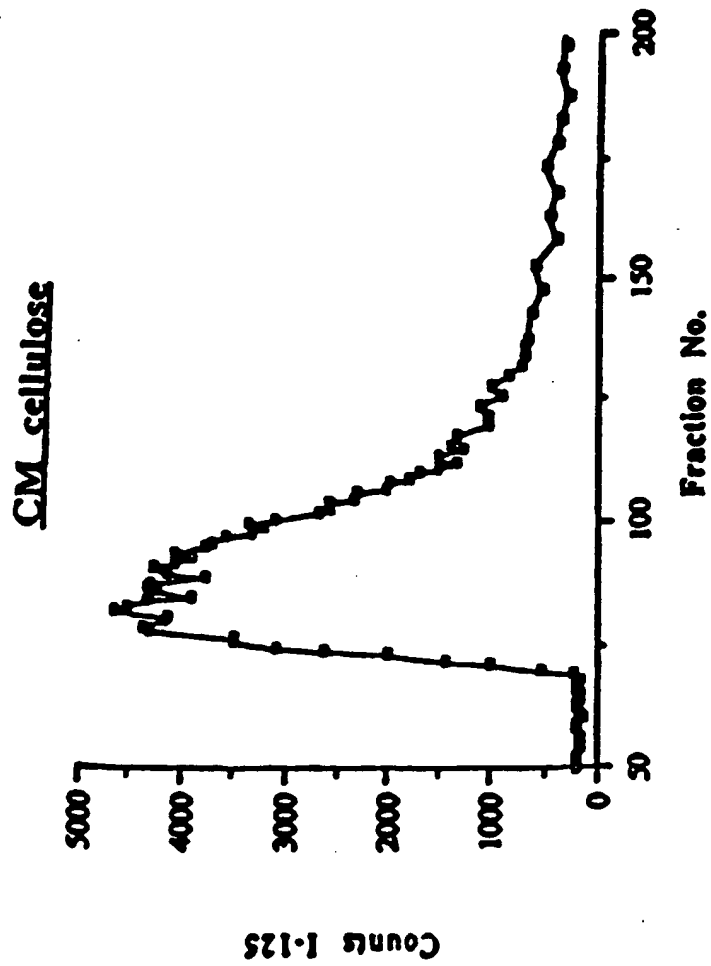


FIGURE 1

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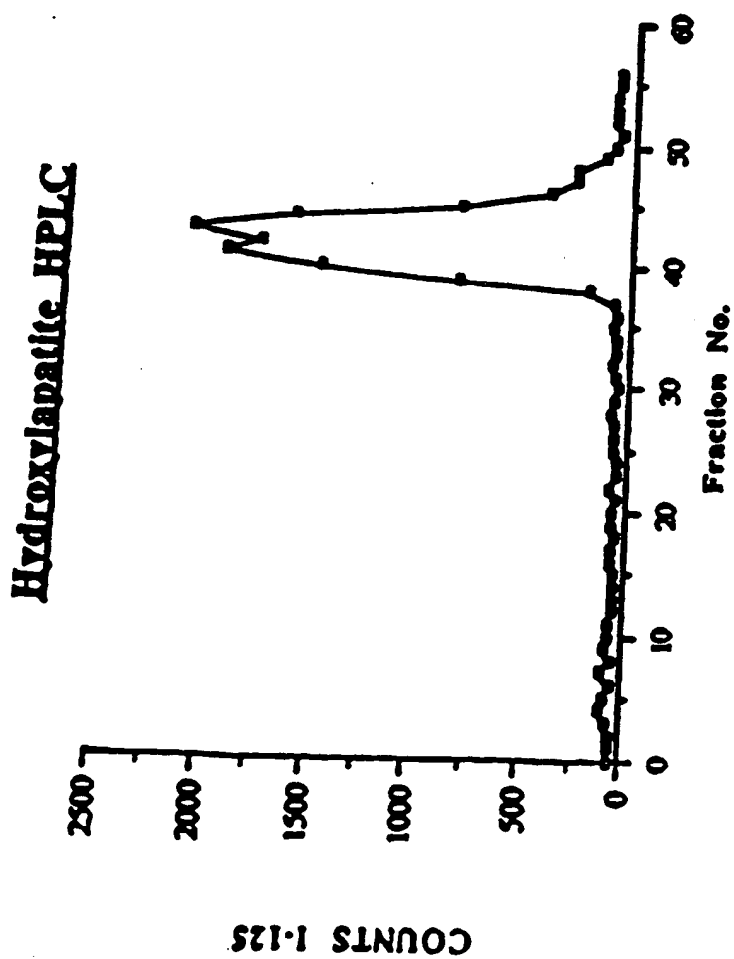


FIGURE 2

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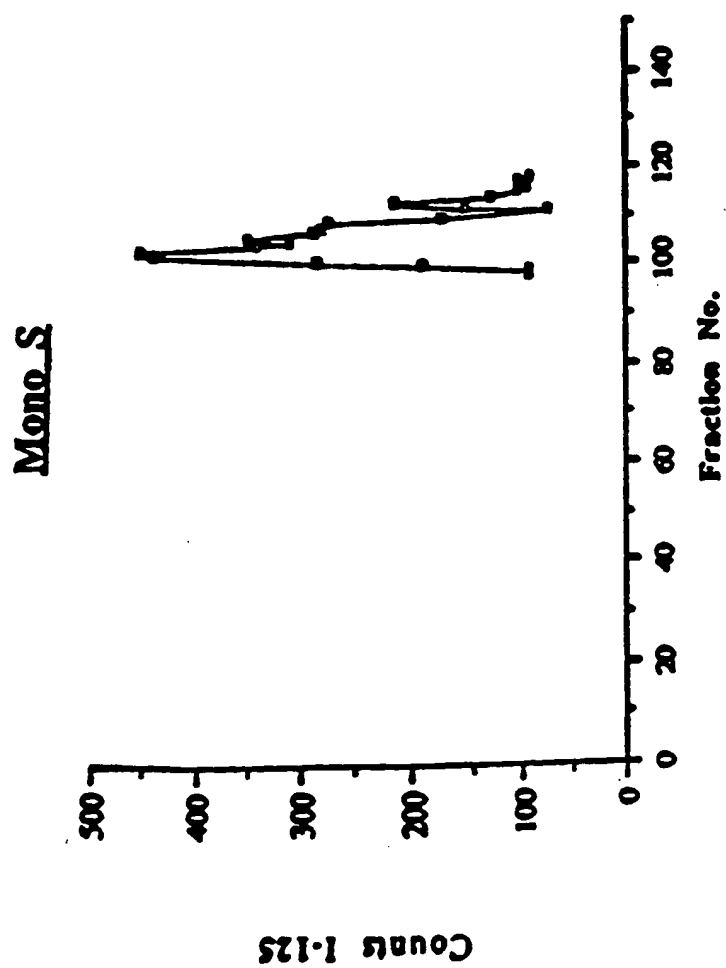


FIGURE 3

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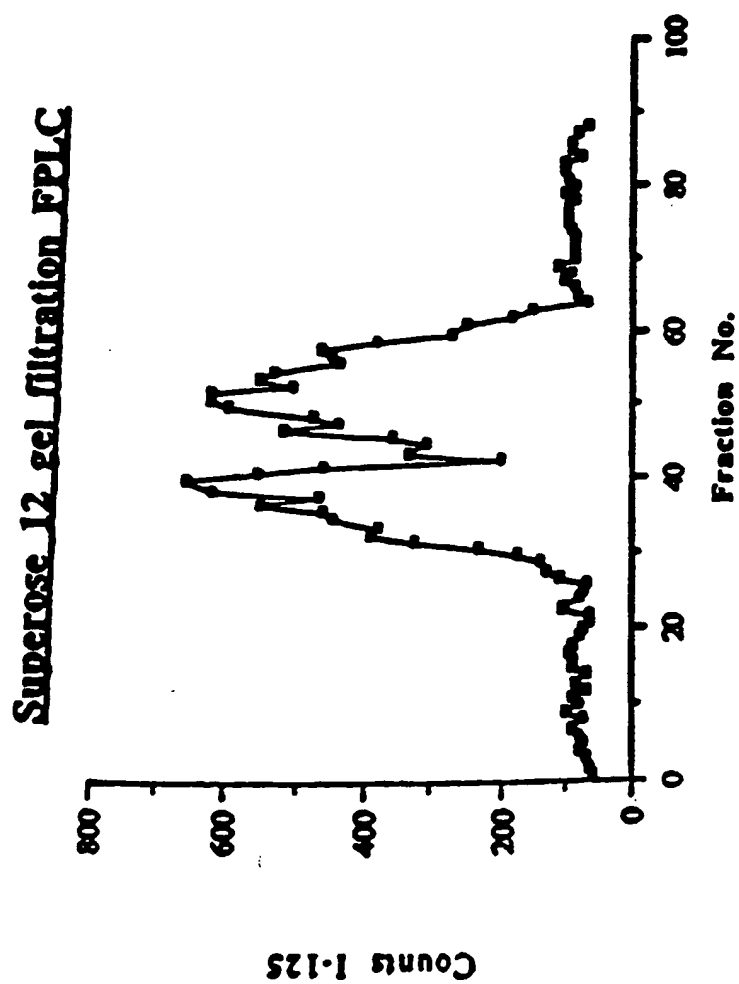


FIGURE 4



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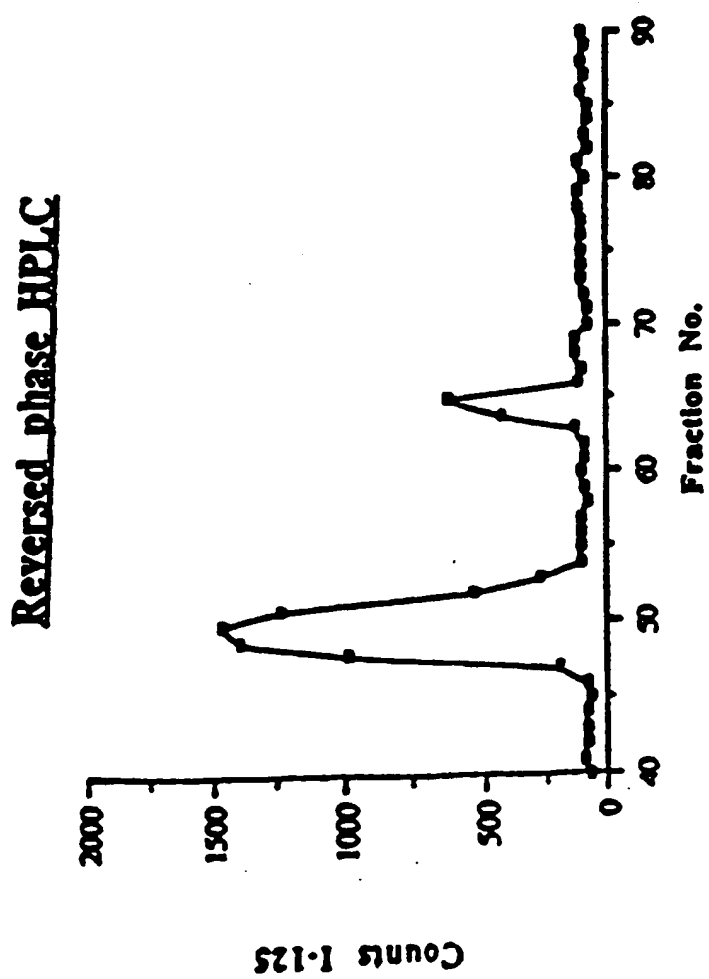


FIGURE 3

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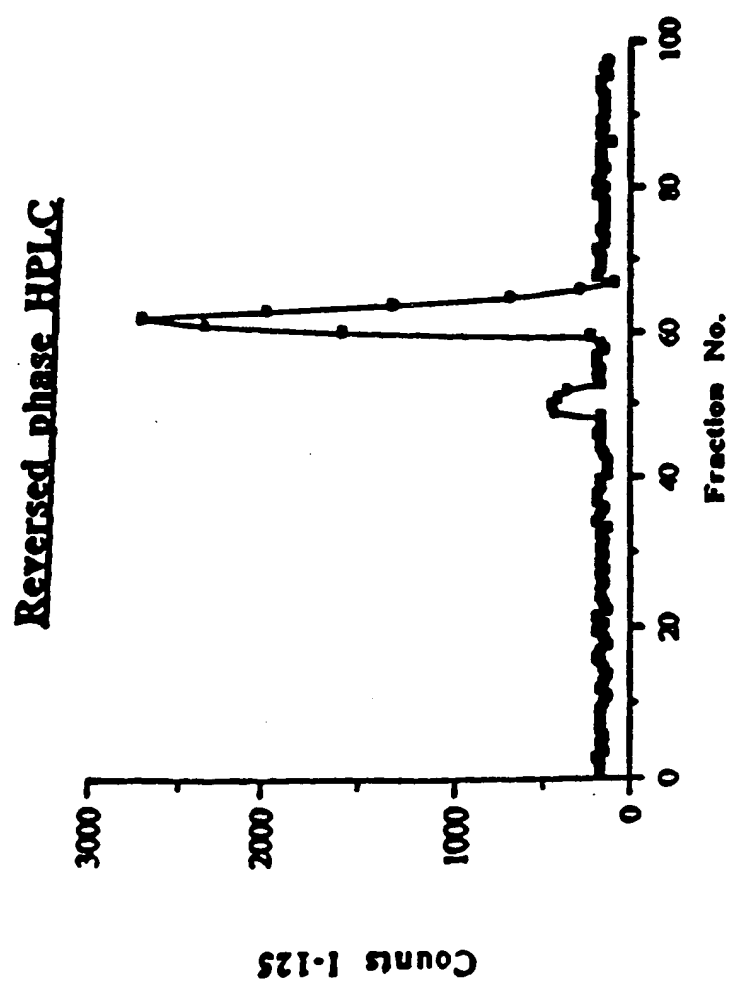


FIGURE 6

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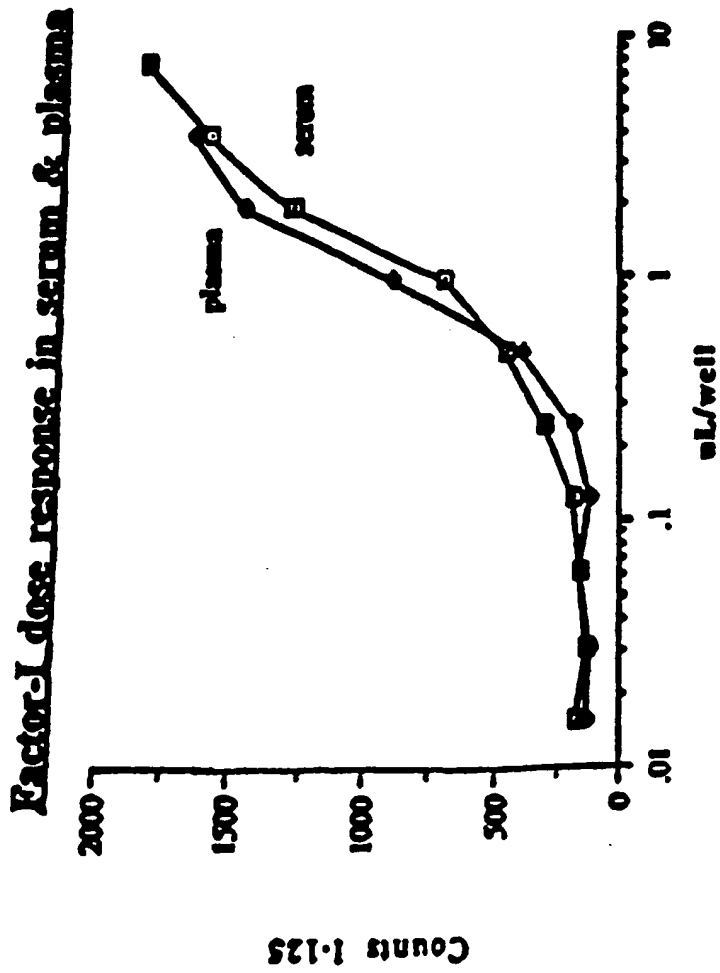


FIGURE 7

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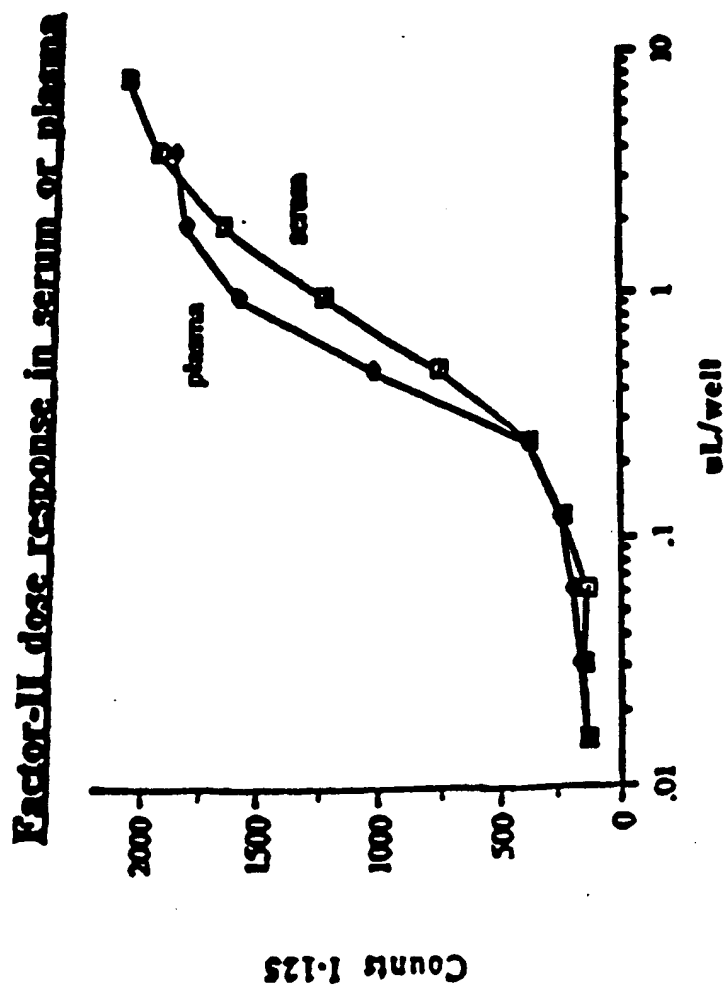


FIGURE 8

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FIGURE 9

1F-1 01	Macromer F K G D A N T E (seq ID NO: 1)	
1F-1 02	Toypain peptides K R A S L A D E Y E Y M X K . (seq ID NO: 2)	
1F-1 03	K R T E T S S G L X L K . (seq ID NO: 3)	
1F-1 04	K R K L G E M W A E (seq ID NO: 4)	
1F-1 05	K R L G E K R A (seq ID NO: 5)	
1F-1 06	K R I K S E H A G L S I G D T A K . (seq ID NO: 6)	1HAG-1
1F-1 07	K R A S L A D E Y E Y M R K . (seq ID NO: 7)	1HAG-17
1F-1 08	K R I K G E H P G L S I G D V A K . (seq ID NO: 8)	1HAG-2
1F-1 09	K R M S E Y A F F V Q T X R . (seq ID NO: 9)	1HAG-1
1F-1 10	K R S E H P G L S I G D T A K . (seq ID NO: 10)	1HAG-2
1F-1 11	K R A G Y F A E X A R . (seq ID NO: 11)	1HAG-1
1F-1 12	K R K L E F F L X A K . (seq ID NO: 12)	
1F-1 13	K R T T E M A S E O G A (seq ID NO: 13)	
1F-1 14	K R A K E A L A L K . (seq ID NO: 14)	
1F-1 15	K R F V L O A K K . (seq ID NO: 15)	
1F-1 16	K R L G E M W (seq ID NO: 16)	1HAG-1
1F-1 17	Protase V8 peptides E T Q P D P G O I L K K V P M V I G A Y T (seq ID NO: 169)	
1F-1 18	E Y K C L K F K W F K K A T V M (seq ID NO: 17)	
1F-1 19	E A K Y F S K X D A (seq ID NO: 18)	1HAG-1
1F-1 20	E X K F Y V P (seq ID NO: 19)	
1F-1 21	E L S F A S V R L P G C P P G V O P M V S F P V A L 1HAG-1 (seq ID NO: 170)	

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Figure 10

A	CCF-I 01	PKGDANTE	(SEQ ID NO: 31)
	CCF-I 02	ASLADREYEMXK	(SEQ ID NO: 32)
	CCF-I 03	TETSSGLXLK	(SEQ ID NO: 33)
	CCF-I 07	ASLADREYEMRK	(SEQ ID NO: 34)
	CCF-I 11	AGYFAEXAR	(SEQ ID NO: 35)
	CCF-I 13	TTEMASEOGA	(SEQ ID NO: 36)
	CCF-I 14	AKEALALK	(SEQ ID NO: 37)
	CCF-I 15	FVLOAKK	(SEQ ID NO: 38)
	CCF-I 17	ETOPDPGOILKKVPMVIGAYT	(SEQ ID NO: 39)
	CCF-I 18	EYKCLKPKWPKKATVM	(SEQ ID NO: 30)
B	CCF-I 20	EXKPYYP	(SEQ ID NO: 31)
	CCF-I 12	KLEFLXAK	(SEQ ID NO: 32)

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Figure 11

GF-II 01	Trypsin peptides	
GF-II 02	K/R VHQVWAAK*	(SEQ ID NO: 45)
GF-II 03	K/R YIFFMEPEAXSSG	(SEQ ID NO: 46)
GF-II 04	K/R LGAWGPPAFPVXY	(SEQ ID NO: 47)
GF-II 05	K/R WVVVIEGK*	(SEQ ID NO: 48)
GF-II 06	K/R ALAAAGYDVEK*	(SEQ ID NO: 164)
GF-II 07	K/R LVLR*	(SEQ ID NO: 165)
GF-II 08	K/R XXYPGQITSN	
GF-II 09	K/R ASPVSVGSVQELVQR*	Histone H1 (SEQ ID NO: 166)
GF-II 10	K/R VCLLTVAALPPT	Trypsin (SEQ ID NO: 49)
	K/R DLLLXV	(SEQ ID NO: 50)
GF-II 11	Lysyl Endopeptidase-C peptides	
GF-II 12	KVHQVWAAK*	(SEQ ID NO: 51)
	KASLADSGEYMXK*	(SEQ ID NO: 52)

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Figure 12

**A**

GGF-II 01	VHQVWAAK	(SEQ ID NO: 45)
GGF-II 02	YIFFMEPEAXSSG	(SEQ ID NO: 46)
GGF-II 03	LGAWGPPAFPVXY	(SEQ ID NO: 47)
GGF-II 04	WFVVIEGK	(SEQ ID NO: 48)
GGF-II 08	ASPVSVGSVQELVQR	(SEQ ID NO: 49)
GGF-II 09	VCLLTVAALPPT	(SEQ ID NO: 50)
GGF-II 11	KVHQVWAAK	(SEQ ID NO: 51)
GGF-II 12	KASLADSGEYMXK	(SEQ ID NO: 52)

**B**

## Novel Factor II Peptides - others

GGF-II 10	DLLLXV	(SEQ ID NO: 53)
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Comparison of BrdU-ELISA and  $^{125}$ I-UdR counting method for the  
DNA synthesis assay in Schwann cell cultures

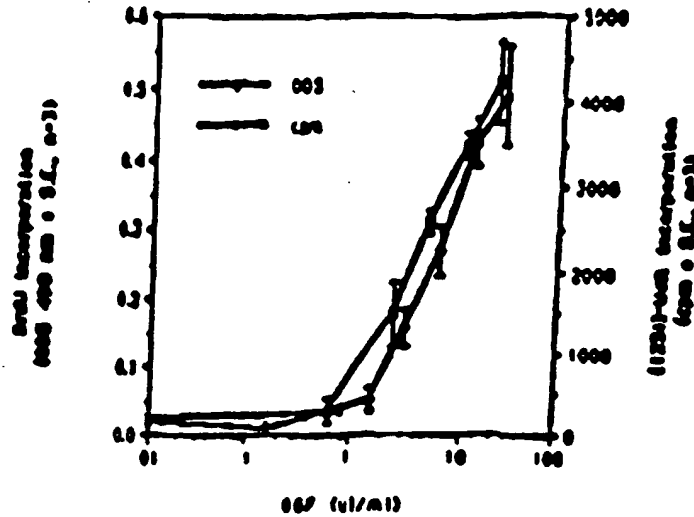


Fig.13

Comparison of Br-UdR Immunoreactivity and  
Br-UdR labelled cell number

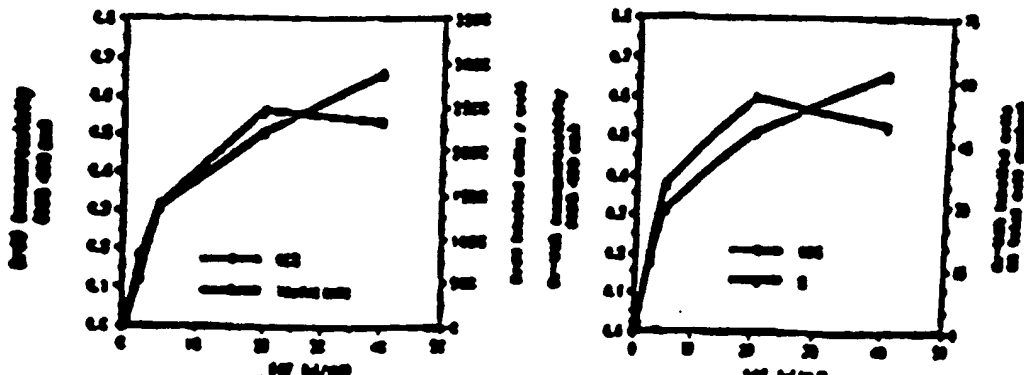
Fig.14a  
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Fig.14b.

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## Mitogenic response of rat sciatic nerve Schwann cell to GGFs

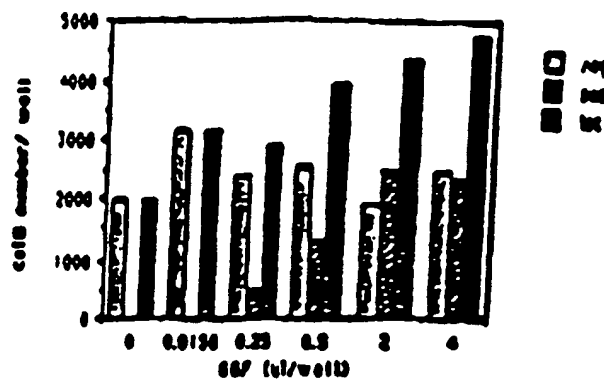


Fig. 15

## DNA synthesis in rat sciatic nerve Schwann cells and 3T3 fibroblasts in the presence of GGFs

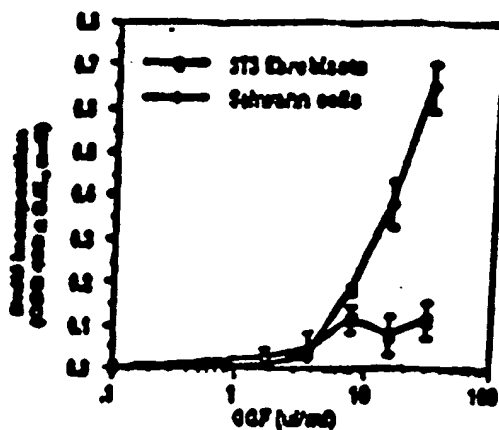


Fig. 16.

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Mitogenic response of BHK 21 C13 cells  
to FCS and GGFs

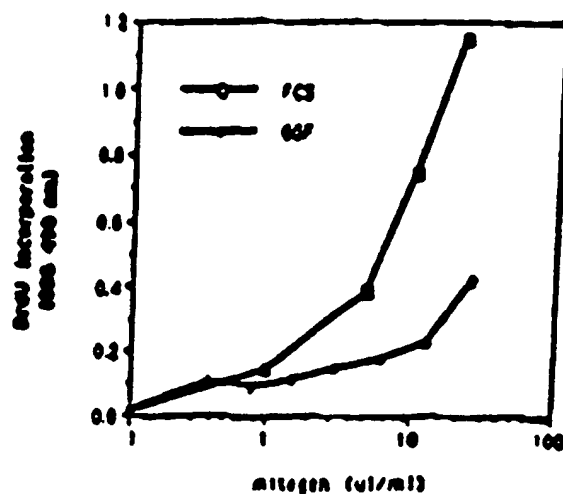


Fig. 17

Survival and proliferation of BHK21 C13 cell  
microcultures after 48 hours in presence of GGFs

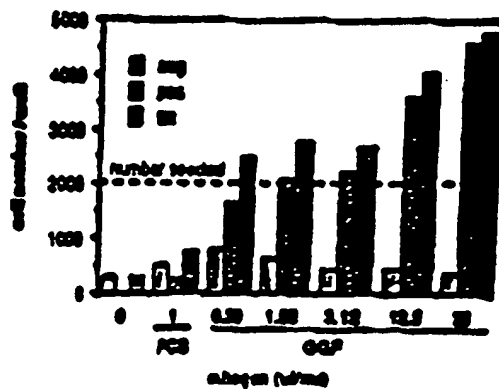


Fig. 18.

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## Mitogenic response of C6 cells to FCS

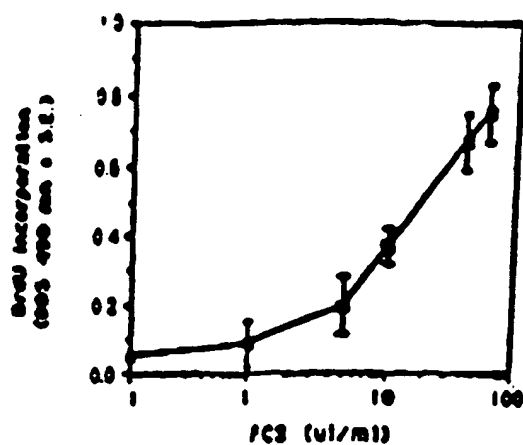


Fig 19.

## Mitogenic response of C6 cells to aFGF and GGFs

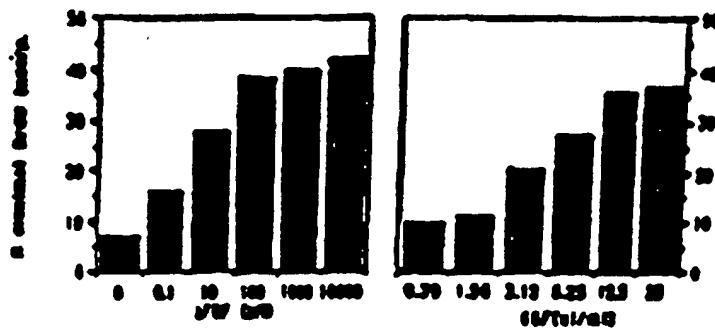


Fig 20

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FIGURE 21

## DEGENERATE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PRIMERS FOR FACTOR I AND FACTOR II

Oligo	Sequence	Peptide	
535	TTTAAAGGCGAYGCHAYACI	GGFI-1	(SEQ ID NO: 54)
536	CATRTAYTCRTAYTCRTGCGI	GGFI-2	(SEQ ID NO: 55)
537	TGYTCGANGCCATYTCNGT!	GGFI-13	(SEQ ID NO: 56)
538	TGYTCRGTNGCCATYTCNGT!	GGFI-13	(SEQ ID NO: 57)
539	CCDATNACCATNGGACGTT!	GGFI-17	(SEQ ID NO: 58)
540	CGNGCCCAUACYTGTGAC!	GGFII-1	(SEQ ID NO: 59)
541	GCTTCNGGCTCCATTAARAA!	GGFII-2	(SEQ ID NO: 60)
542	CCYTCDATNACACRAACCA!	GGFII-4	(SEQ ID NO: 61)
543	TGNGCRAARTANGCNGCI	GGFI-11	(SEQ ID NO: 62)
544	CGNGCAGHGCYTCYTTNGCI	GGFI-14	(SEQ ID NO: 63)
545	CGNGCYAANGCYTCYTTNGCI	GGFI-14	(SEQ ID NO: 64)
546	TTYTTNGCYTCNAGNACRAA!	GGFI-15	(SEQ ID NO: 65)
551	TTYTTNGCYTCYAAACRAA!	GGFI-15	(SEQ ID NO: 66)
558	TGNACAGYTCYTCNAC!	GGFII-8	(SEQ ID NO: 67)
559	TGNACYAAATCYTCNAC!	GGFII-8	(SEQ ID NO: 68)
609	CATRTAYTCNGCNGARTNGCI	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 69)
610	CATRTAYTCNGCNGRTNGCI	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 70)
649	NGARTNGCYAANGANGCYTT!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 71)
650	NGARTNGCAGANGANGCYTT!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 72)
651	RCTRTNGCYAANGANGCYTT!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 73)
652	RCTRTNGCAGANGANGCYTT!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 74)
653	NGARTNGCYAARCTNGCYTT!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 75)
654	NGARTNGCAGRCTNGCYTT!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 76)
655	RCTRTNGCYAARCTNGCYTT!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 78)
656	RCTRTNGCAGRCTNGCYTT!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 79)
659	ACNACNGARATGGCTGNGA!	GGFI-13	(SEQ ID NO: 80)
660	ACNACNGARATGGCAGTNGA!	GGFI-13	(SEQ ID NO: 81)
661	CAYCARGTNGGCGNGGDA!	GGFII-1	(SEQ ID NO: 82)
662	TTYGTNGTATGARGGDA!	GGFII-4	(SEQ ID NO: 83)
663	AARGCGAYGCHAYACGMA!	GGFI-1	(SEQ ID NO: 84)
664	GARGCYTNGCGNTTDA!	GGFI-14	(SEQ ID NO: 85)
665	GTNGGRTNGTNCARGART!	GGFII-8	(SEQ ID NO: 86)
666	GTNGGRTAGTGTNCARGART!	GGFII-8	(SEQ ID NO: 87)
694	NACYTITTTNAREATYTGCC!	GGFI-17	(SEQ ID NO: 88)

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## Protein Bovine factor II Gene Sequence

TCTAAACTACACACTGTATTTCATCATCATATCTCTGAAATATCTTAAACCGCTTGTCTCTGATCTGTACAAATCAGAACTTCAGT 100  
• • • • •  
TACCAAAAGCTCAGTGGCTGATTCTGCACATATATCTGCAATGATCAGCAACTAGCAATGACAGTGGCTCTGCCAATCAGCAATTCAGATTA 200  
• • • • •  
AACTGTACCATGCTACTGCTGCTATTTCTCACTCTTAAAGCACTGATCAAGATATCTGCTCAGCTTGAATCAGCAAGTCTGTAAATCTCAT 300  
• • • • •  
TCTCAAAATTAATAATCATGAAAGCAAACTCTATCTTGAATATCTTATGCACTGCTCTTAAAGCTTCACTGCAATAGCTGAATTAAGCTGAA 400  
• • • • •  
ATATATATATATTATTT  
• • • • •

(SEQ ID NO: 89)

FIGURE 22

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## PCR PRIMERS FOR FACTOR I AND FACTOR II

FIGURE 23

## Degenerate PCR primers

Oligo	Sequence	Peptide	
657	CCGAATTCTGCAGGACACACACGAYCCNGG!	GGFI-17	(SEQ ID NO: 90)
658	AAGGATCCTGCAGGCTRTANGCNCCHATHACCATNGG!	GGFI-17	(SEQ ID NO: 91)
667	CCGAATTCTGCAGGCGAYTCNGCGARTAYATG!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 92)
668	CCGAATTCTGCAGGCGAYATYCGNGARTAYATG!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 93)
669	AAGGATCCTGCAGGCGCATRTAYTCNCNGARTG!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 94)
670	AAGGATCCTGCAGGCGCATRTAYTCNCGRRTG!	GGFII-12	(SEQ ID NO: 95)
671	CCGAATTCTGCAGGAYCAGGTTCGGCGCHAA!	GGFI-1	(SEQ ID NO: 96)
672	CCGAATTCTGCAGATHTTATTCGACGCGARG!	GGFII-3	(SEQ ID NO: 97)
673	CCGAATTCTGCAGGCGCGCGCGCGCTTYCCNGT!	GGFII-3	(SEQ ID NO: 98)
674	CCGAATTCTGCAGTGGTTTGTGTHATGARGG!	GGFII-4	(SEQ ID NO: 99)
677	AAGGATCCTGCAGYTTNGCGGCCAACYTGRG!	GGFII-1	(SEQ ID NO: 100)
678	AAGGATCCTGCAGGCGTCNGGCTTCCATRAA!	GGFII-2	(SEQ ID NO: 101)
679	AAGGATCCTGCAGACNGGAAACNGGNGGCG!	GGFII-3	(SEQ ID NO: 102)
680	AAGGATCCTGCAGYTTNGCTTCATACACRAAG!	GGFII-4	(SEQ ID NO: 103)
681	CATRTAYTCRTAYTCGCGAAGGATCCTGCAG!	GGFI-2	(SEQ ID NO: 104)
682	CCGAATTCTGCAGAAAGCGAYGCGCAYACNGA!	GGFI-1	(SEQ ID NO: 105)
683	GCNGCYAANGCYTCYTTNGCAAGGATCCTGCAG!	GGFI-14	(SEQ ID NO: 106)
684	GCNGCNAANGCYTCYTTNGCAAGGATCCTGCAG!	GGFI-14	(SEQ ID NO: 107)
688	TCNGCTAARTANGCNGCAAGGATCCTGCAG!	GGFII-1	(SEQ ID NO: 108)

## Unique PCR primers for Factor II

Oligo	Sequence	Comment	
721	CATCGATCTGCAGGCTGATTCTGCAGAAATATATGCA!	3' RACE	(SEQ ID NO: 109)
722	AAGGATCCTGCAGGCCATCTGAGTGCACATGATT!	3' RACE	(SEQ ID NO: 110)
723	CCGAATTCTGCAGTGCATCAGCAACTAGCAATGACA!	3' RACE	(SEQ ID NO: 111)
724	CATCGATCTGCAGGCTGATTCTGCATCACTTGCAG!	5' RACE	(SEQ ID NO: 112)
725	AAGGATCCTGCAGTGAATCTGCAATCAGGCTG!	5' RACE; ANCHORED	(SEQ ID NO: 113)
726	CCGAATTCTGCAGCAAACTTGCATTAGCAAAAG!	EXON A	(SEQ ID NO: 114)
771	CATCCCGGATGAAAGTCAAGAGTCTGTGCG!	EXON A	(SEQ ID NO: 115)
772	ATACCCGGGCTGCAGCAATGAGATTTCACACCTGCG!	EXONS 3+4	(SEQ ID NO: 116)
773	AAGGATCCTGCAGTTTGCAACTGCAAGACTGCT!	ANCHORED	(SEQ ID NO: 118)
776	ATACCCGGGCTGCAGATGAGATTTCACACCTGCTGA!	EXONS 3+4	(SEQ ID NO: 119)

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Summary of contiguous GGF-II cDNA structures and sequences

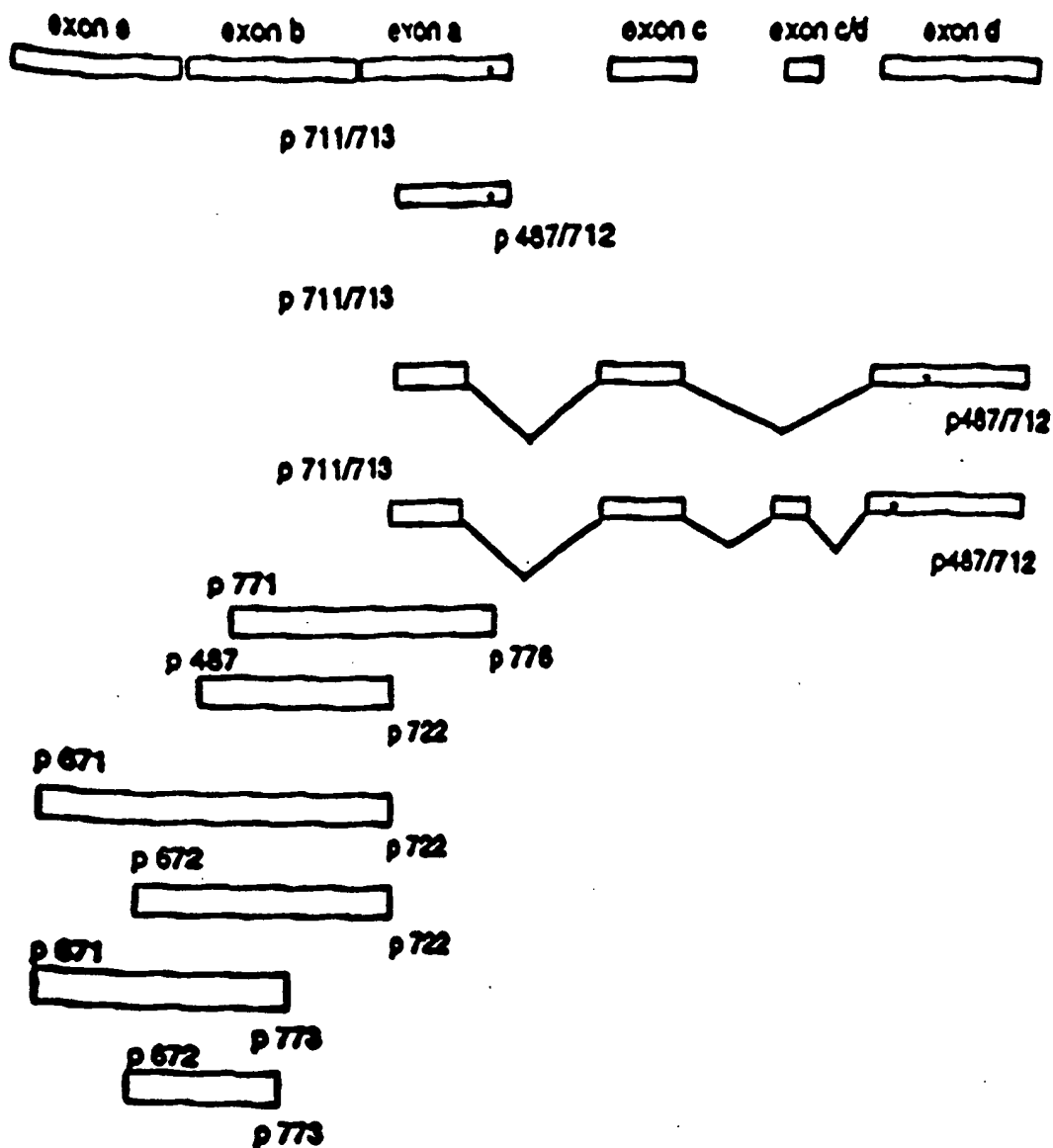
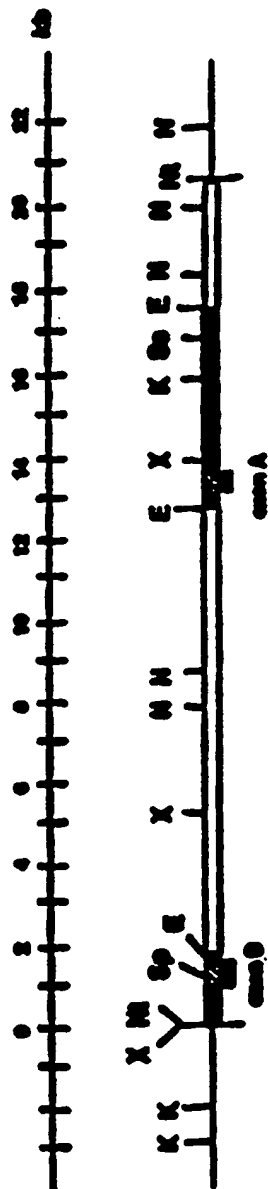


FIGURE 24



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Alternative gene products of putative bovine GGF-2

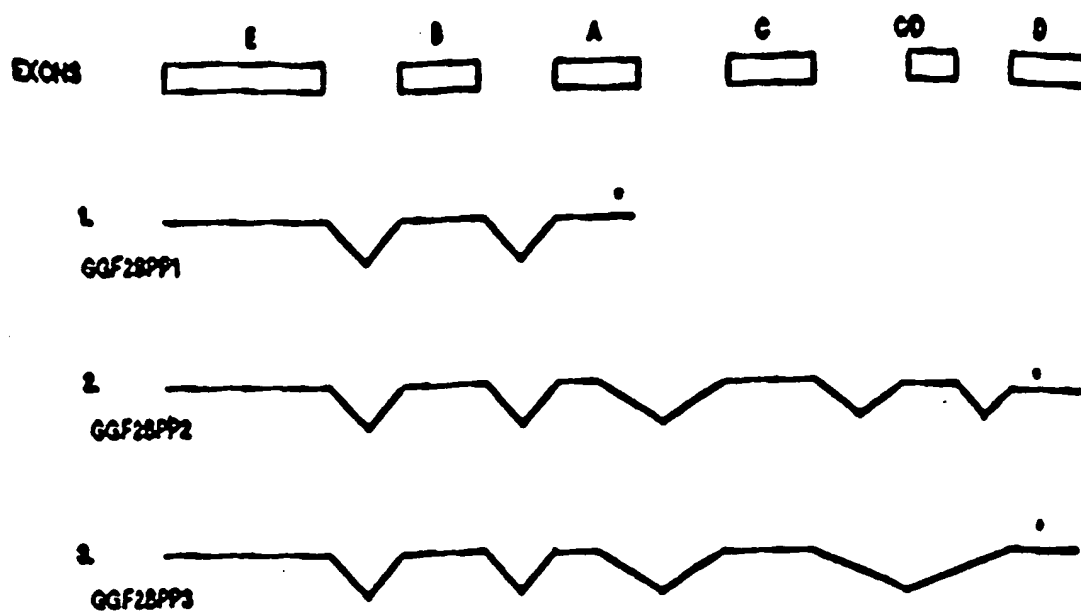


FIGURE 26

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007-II pept/ s identified in deduced amino acid sequences  
of putative bovine 007-II proteins

Peptide	Pos.	Sequence match	
II-1	1:	VHGVWAAK HGVWAAK AAGLK	(SEQ ID NO: 120)
II-10	14:	DLLLV GGLVK delltv ALGAN	(SEQ ID NO: 121)
II-03	21:	LGANGPPAFPVXY LLTVR lgavghpafpacq RLKED	(SEQ ID NO: 122) (SEQ ID NO: 123)
II-02	41:	YIFTHPEAXSSG KEDSR YIFTHPEANSSG GPGRL	(SEQ ID NO: 124) (SEQ ID NO: 125)
II-6	103:	LVLR VAGSK LVLR CETSS	(SEQ ID NO: 126)
I-18	112:	EYKCLKFKWTKQATVK CETSS eysslkfkwtngsal SRQVK	(SEQ ID NO: 127) (SEQ ID NO: 128)
II-12	151:	KASLADSGEYNCK ELRIS KASLADSGEYNCK VISKL	(SEQ ID NO: 129) (SEQ ID NO: 130)
I-07	152:	ASLADEYEYNCK LRISK asladsgeynck VISKL	(SEQ ID NO: 131) (SEQ ID NO: 132)

FIGURE 27

**FIGURE 28A**

### Isolation sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of SRA-4

**FIGURE 203**

(SEQ ID NO: 135)

**FIGURE 20C**

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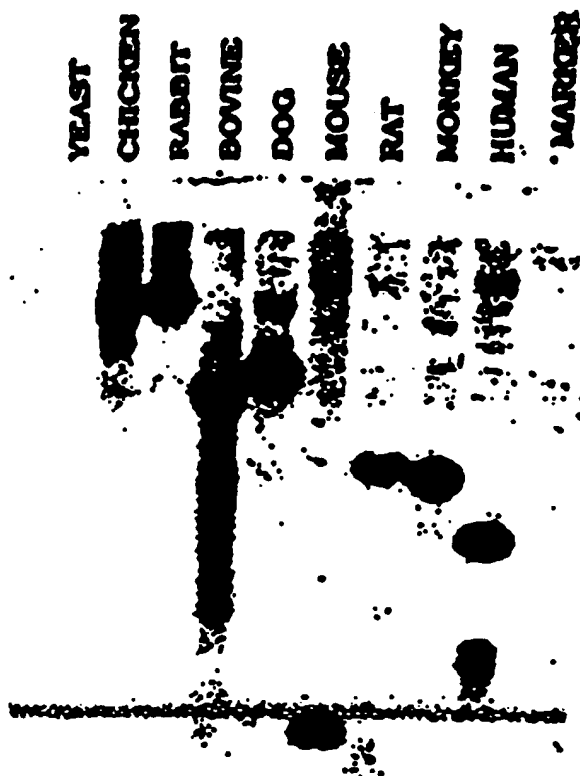
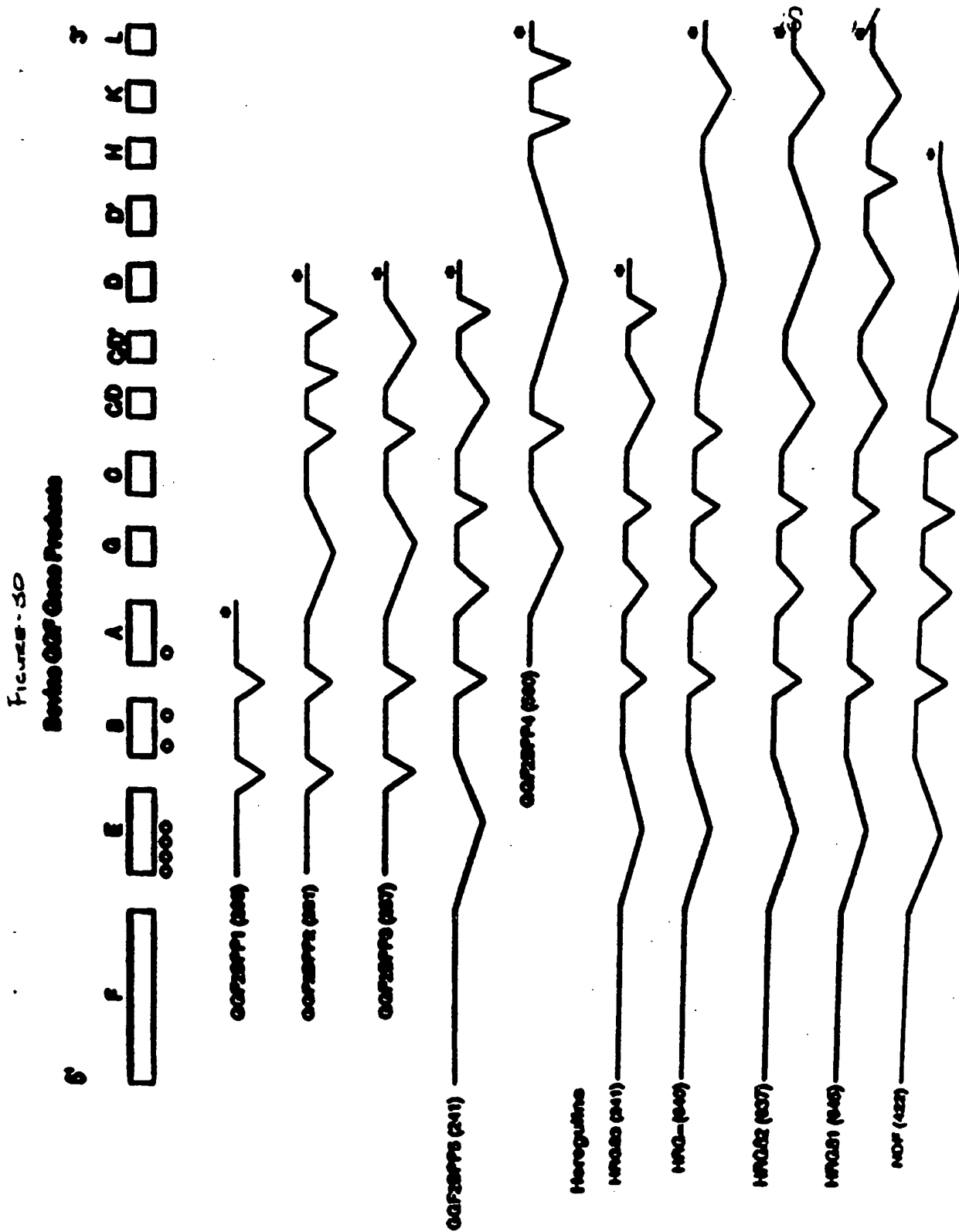


FIGURE 29







)

TCTAAAAC TACAGAGACTGTATTTTCATGATCATCATAGTTCTGTCAAATATACTTAAAC 60  
K S E L R I S E A S L A D  
CGCTTTGGTCTCTGATCTTGTAGGAAGTCAGAACTTCGCATTACCAAAGCGTCACTGGCTG 120  
S G E Y N C K V I S K L G N D S A S A N  
ATTCTCGGAGAATATATGTGCAAAGTGATCAGCAAAC TACGAAATGACAGTGCCTCTGCCA 180  
I T I V E S N G K R C L L R A I S Q S L  
ACATCACCATTGTGCGAGTCAAACGGTAAGAGATGCC TACTGCGTCTATTCTCAGTCTC 240  
R G V C K V C G H T P  
TAAAGAGAGATGATCAAGTATGTGCTCACAATTGAAATCAGCGAGGTGTGTGAAATGTGAT 300

TGTCAACAAATAAUAATCATGAAGGAAACTGTATGTTTCAAAATATGTTATGGGTGCTC 160  
 CTGTAAAGCTCTTCACTCCATAAGGTCAAAATAGAGCTGAAATATATATAGATTATTT 417

E I T T G N P A S T E T A Y V S S E S P i  
AGATCACCACCTGGCGATGCCAGCCCTCACTGAGACAGCGTATGTGTCTTCAGAGTCTCCCA 60  
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
agatcatcactggtatgccagccctcaactgaaggacatatgtgtcttcagagtctccca  
I G

R I S V S T E G T N T S S S  
 TTAGAATATCAGTATCCACAGAAAGGACAAATACTTCTTCAT 102  
 |||||  
 ttagaatatcagtatccacagaaaggagcaaatacttcttcac  
 A

T S T S T A G T S H L V K C A E K E K ?  
 CCACATCCACATCTACAGCTGGCACAGCCATCTTGTCAAGTGTGCAGAGAAGCGAATA 60  
 |||||  
 ctacatctacatccaccactgggacagccatcttgtaaaatgtgcggagaaggagaaat  
 T

P C V N G G E C F N V E D L S N P S R I  
 CTTTCTGTGTGAATCGAGCGAGTCTTCATGGTGAAGACCTTTCAAATGCCCTCAAGAT 120  
 |||||  
 ctttctgtgtgaatggaggggagtgtcttcattggtgaaagacctttcaaacccctcgagat

L C  
 ACTTGTC 128  
 |||||  
 acttgts

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FIGURE 31 (CONT.) (1 of 8)

CODING SEGMENT C/D: (SEQ ID NO: 142)

K C Q P G F T G A R C T E N V P N K V Q  
 AAGTGCCCAACCTGGATTCACTGGAGCGAGATGTACTGAGAATGTGCCCATGAAAGTCCAA 60  
 |||||  
 aagtgcccaacctggattcactggagcgaagatgtactgagaatgtgcccataaagtccaa  
  
 T Q E  
 ACCCAAGAA 69  
 |||||  
 aaccaagaa  
 H

CODING SEGMENT C/D': (SEQ ID NO: 143)

K C P N E F T G D R C Q N Y V N A S F Y  
 AAGTGCCCAAAATGAGTTTACTGGTGATCGCTGCCAAAACCTACGTAATGCCACGTTCTAC 60  
 |||||  
 aagtgcccaaatgagtttactggatcgctgccaaaactacgtaatggcagcttctac

CODING SEGMENT D: (SEQ ID NO: 144)

S T S T P P L S L P E  
 AGTACGTCCACTCCCTTTCTGTCTCTGCCTGAATAG 36  
 |||||  
 agtacgtccactccctttctgtctctgcctgaatag

CODING SEGMENT D': (SEQ ID NO: 145)

K E L G I E F E E  
 aagcatcttgggattgaatttatggag 27

S Y R D S P H S E R  
TCTTACCGAGACTCTCTCATAGTGAAG 569  
|||||  
TCTTACCGAGACTCTCTCATAGTGAAG

FIGURE 31 (CONT.) (c.f. 2)

## CODING SEGMENT K: (SEQ ID NO: 161)

ACATAACCTTATAGCTGAGCTAAGGAGAAACAAGGCCCAAGATCCAAATGCATCCAGAT  
H N L I A E L R R N K A N R S R C N Q I  
CCAGCTTTCCGCAACTCATCTTAGAGCTTCTTCCATTCCCCATTGGGCTTCATTCTCTAA  
Q L S A T N L R A S S I P N W A S F S R  
GACCCCTTGGCCTTLAGGAAG  
T P W P L G R

## CODING SEGMENT L: (SEQ ID NO: 147)

Y V S A N T T P A R N S P V D P N T P S  
GTATGTATCAGCAATGACCACCCCGCTCGTATGTACCTGTAGATTTCACACGCCAAG 60  
gtatgtgtcagccatgaccaccccggtcgtatgtcacctgtagatttccacacgccaag  
S P K S P P S E N S P P V S S T T V S N  
CTCCCCCAAGTCACCCGCTTCGAAATGTCCCAGCCCGGTGTCCAGCAGCAGCGGTCTCCAT 120  
ctcccccaaatcgcccccttcggaatgtctccacccgtgtccagcatgacggtgtccat  
P S N A V S P P V E E E R P L L L V T P  
GCCCTCCATGCGCGTCAGTCCCTTCGTGGAAGAGGAGAGACCCCTGCTCCTTGTGACGCC 180  
gccttccatggcggtcagcccttcgtggaagaagagagacctctacttctcgtgacacc  
P R L R E K Y D N N A Q Q P N S P E C  
ACCAACGGTCGCGGAGAAAG...TATGACCACCAAGCCCAAGCAATTCAACTCGTTCCTG 240  
accaaggtgcgggagaagaagttagccatcacctcagcagttcagtccttccacca  
N P A N E S N S L P P S P L R I V E D E  
CAACCCCGCGCATGAGAGCAACAGCTGCCCCCAAGCCCTTGAGGATAGTGGAGATGA 300  
caaccccgcgcatgacagtaacagctccctgctagcccttgaggatagtgaggatga  
E Y E T T Q E Y E P A Q E P V K E L T N  
CGAATATGAAACGACCCAGGAGTACGAACCAAGCTCAAGAGCCCGTTAAGAAACTCACCU 360  
ggagtatgaaacgacccaagagtacgagccagcccaagagcctgttaagaaactcgcaa  
S S R R A K R T E P N G H I A N R L E N  
CAGCAGCCGGCGGGCCAAAGAAACCAAGCCCAATGGTCACATTGCCACAGGTTGGAAT 420  
...tagccggcgggccaaaagaccaaagcccaatggccacattgctaacagattggaagt

[illegible]

(SEQ ID NO: 163)

ATGAGATGGCGACGCCCCCTcgcgcgctccggcgctccggccccccggcccagcgccccc 60  
M R W R R A C P P R R S G R P G P R A Q R P

GGCTCCCCCGCCCCTCGTCGCCGCCCOCTGCCOCTGCTGCCACTACTGCTGCTGCTGTOGG 120  
G S A A R S S P P L P L L P L L L L L G

ACCGCGGCCCCTGCGCCTCGGGCGCGGGCGCGCAACGAAGCGCGCTCCCGCGGGCGCTCG 180  
T A A L A P G A A A G H E A A P A G A S

GTTGTCTACTGCTCCCGGCCAAGCTGGATCGGTGCAGGAGCTAGCTCAGCGCGCCCGCG 240  
V C Y S S P P S V G S V Q E L A Q R A A

GTTGTGATCGAAGGAAAGGTGCACCTCGCAGCGCGCGCAGCAGGGCGCACTGCAGAGGAAG 300  
V V I E G K V H P Q R R Q Q G A L D R K

GCGGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGGAAGCGAGGGCGTGGCGCGCGATCGCGAGCGCGCCAGCGCGG 360  
A A A A A G E A G A W G G D R E P P A A

GGCCCCACGGCGCTGGGGCGCGCCCGCGCAGGAGCCOCTGCTCGCGCCCAAAGCGACCGTG 420  
G P R A L G P P A E E P L L A A N G T V

CCCTCTTGCGCCACCGCCCCCGTGCCTCAGCGCGCGCGAGCGCTCGGGAGGAGCGCCCTAT 480  
P S W P T A P V P S A G E P G E E A P Y

CTGTGTAAGGTGCACCAGCTGTGGGGCGTGAAAGCGCGGGCGCTTGAAAGAAGACTCGCTG 540  
L V K V H Q V N A V K A G G L K K D S L

CTCACCGTGCGCCCTGGGAGCTTGGGGCACCCCGCTTCCCTCTCGGGAGCGCTCAAG 600  
L T V R L G T N G E P A F P S C G R L K

GAGGACAGCAGGTACATCTTCTTCATGAGCGCGGACGCCAACAGCACCGCGCGCGCGCG 660  
E D S R Y I P F M E P D A N S T S R A P

GCGCGCTTCCGAGCGCTTTTTCCCCCTCTGAGACCGCGCGGAACCTCAAGAAGGAGGTC 720  
A A P R A S P P P L E T G R N L K K E V

AGCCCGGCTGCTGTCCAAGCGGTGCG 780  
S R V L C K R C



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## HUMAN GGF CODING SEGMENT A'

```
GAAGTCAGAACTTGCATTACAAACCATCACTGCGCTGATTCGGAGAGTATATOTCAA 60 ♦
K S E L R I N K A S L A D S G E Y M C K
AGTGATCAACAAATTACGAAATCAGAGTGCCTCTGCCAATATCACCATGCTGCAATCAA 120 ♦
V I S K L G N D S A S A N I T I V E S H
CCTAAGAGATACCTACCGTATTCTGTTCCCTCAATCTGTAAAGAGTAAATCAAACATG 180 ♦
G K R Y L R Y S V P Q S V T R V I K T C
TCTAAGACTCATAATAGACTGCTGCTTAA 211
G K T E H R L V C *
```

(SEQ ID NO: 168)

**FIGURE 32**

### GG72BPP5 nucleotide sequence and deduced protein sequence

[illegible]

FIGURE 32 (CONT.) (2 of 2)

TGACTTCCTCTGTCCGTGACTAGTGGGCTCTCAGCTACTCGTAGGTCCGTAAAGGCTCCAG 1380  
TGTTTCTGAATTGATCTTGAATTACTGTGATACGACATGATAGTCCCTCTCAGCCAGTG 1440  
CAATGACATTAAGCCCTTGAAGTCTCACTTTTATTGAGAAAATAAAATCGTTCCAC 1500  
GGGACAGTCCCTCTTCTTTATAAAATGACCCATCCTTGAAGGAGGTGTCTTAAGTTG 1560  
TAACCACTACACACTTGAATGATCGTAAAGTTCCGCTTCGGTTCAGAATGTGTTCTTTCTG 1620  
ACAAATTAACAGAAATAAAAA 1653

(SEQ ID NO: 149)

FIGURE 33

GGP2BPP2 nucleotide sequence and deduced protein sequence

```

CATcAGTGTGCGCGCGAAAGCGCGCGCTTGAAGAAgACTCGCTGCTCACCGTgCg 60
N Q V W A A K A G G L K E D S L L T V R

CTGGCGgCCTCGgGCCACCGCGCTTCCCGTCTgCGGCGCGCTCAAGGAGGACAGCAGG 120
L G A W G H P A F P S C G R L K E D S R

TACATCTTCTTCATCGAgCGGAGCGGCAACAGCAGgGgCGGCGGCGCGCTTCCGAGG 180
Y I F F H E P E A H S S G G P G R L P S

CTGCTTCCCCCTCTCGAGAGCGGCGCGGAACTCAAGAAAGGAGgTCAGCGCGGCTGCTGTG 240
L L P P S R D G P E P Q S G G Q P G A V

CAACgGTGCGCGCTTGCCTCCCCGCTTGAAGAGATGAAAGTCAAGGAGTCTGTGGCAGGT 300
Q R C A L P P R L K E H K S Q E S V A G

TCCAACTAGTGTCTCGGTGCGAGACCACTTCTGAATACTCTCTCTCAAGTTCAGTGG 360
S K L V L R C E T S S E Y S S L K F K W

CTCAAgAATGGGAGTGgATTAGCGGAAAGAAcAAACCAgAAAAcATCAAGATACAGAA 420
P K H G S E L S R K H K P E H I K I Q K

AGGCGCGGGAAAGTCAGAACTTGCATTAGCAAGCGTCACTGGCTGATTCGCGAGATAT 480
R P G K S E L R I S K A S L A D S G E Y

ATGTGCAAAAGTCATCAGCAAACTAGGAAATCAAGTGCCTCTGCCAAcATCAcCATTTGTG 540
H C K V I S K L G H D S A S A H I T I V

GAGTCAAAcCCcACATCCcATCTACAGCTGGGACAAcCATCTTGTCAAGTGTGcAGAG 600
E S H A T S T S T A G T S H L V K C A E

AAGGAGAAAACTTTCTGTGTGAATGGAGCGAGTGTCTcATGGTGAAGAGCTTTCAAT 660
K E K T F C V H G G E C F H V K D L S H

CGCTCAAGATACTTGTGCAAGTGCcAACTGGATTCACTGGAGCGAGATGTACTGAGAT 720
P S R Y L C K C Q P G F T G A R C T E H

GTGCCCCATGAAGTCCAAcCCcAAAGAAAGTGCcCAATGAGTTTACTGCTGATCGCTGC 780
V P H K V Q T Q E K C P E E P T G D R C

CAAACTACGTAAATGCCcAGCTTGTACAGTACGTCCcACTCCCTTTCTGTCTCTGCTGAA 840
Q H Y V H A S F Y S T S T P P L S L P E

TAGCGCATGTcAGTGGGTGCGCGCTTCTGTGTGCGGcATCTCCCGTCAgATTCTGCTcAG 900
.

AGCTAGATGCGTTTTTACCAGGTCTAACATTGACTGCGCTCTGCGCTGTGCGcATGAGAACTT 960
AACACAAAGCGATTGTATGACTTCCCTCTGTCCGTGACTAGTGGGCTCTGAGCTACTCGTAG 1020
GTGCGTAAGCGTCCAGTGTTTCTGAAATGATCTGAAATTACTGTGATcCGACATGATAG 1080
TCCCTCTCAcCCAGTCCAAcGACAATAAGCGCTTGAAGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1140

```

**FIGURE 34**

### GGT2BPP4 nucleotide sequence and deduced protein sequence

[illegible]

GGTCTCCATGCCCCCATGGCGGTCACTCCCTTCGTGGAAGAGCAGAGA'CCCCCTGCTCCT 1200  
V S N P S N A V S P F V E E E R P L L L

TGTGACGCCACCA'CGGCTGCGGGAGAAGTATGACCA'CCAGCCCA'ATTC'AACTCGTT 1260  
V T P P R L R E K Y D N N A Q Q F N S P

CCACTGCA'ACCCGCGCATGAGAGCAACAGCCCTGCCCCCAGCCCCCTGAGGATAGTGGA 1320  
H C N P A E E S N S L P P S P L R I V E

GGATGAGGAATATGAAACCA'CCCAGGAGTACGA'CCAGCTCAAGAGCCGGTTAAGAACT 1380  
D E E Y E T T Q E Y E P A Q E P V K K L

CACCA'CAAGCAGCCCGCGGGCCAAAAGAA'CCAGCCCA'ATGGTCAATTG'CCCCACAGTT 1440  
T N S S R R A K R T K P N G E I A E R L

GGAAATGGACA'ACACACAGCGGCTGACAGCAGTAACTCA'GAGAGCGAA'ACAGAGCATGA 1500  
E N D N N T G A D S S N S E S E T E D E

AAGAGTAGGAGAAGATACGCGCTTCTCTGCGCATACAGAA'CCCCCTGGCAGCCAGTCTCGA 1560  
R V G E D T P P L A I Q N P L A A S L E

GGCGGGCCCCCTGCGCTTCCGCGCTGGTGGACAGCAGGA'CTAA'CCCAACAGGGCGGCTTCTCTCC 1620  
A A P A P R L V D S R T N P T G G F S P

GCAGGAAGAATTGCAGGGCCAGGCTCTCCCGTGTAA'TCGTTAA'CCAAGACCCATATCGCTGT 1680  
Q E E L Q A R L S G V I A N Q D P I A V

CTAAAACCGAAATACACCCATAGATTCA'CTGTAAA'ACTTTATTTTATATAAAGTAT 1740  
.

TCCAGCTTAATTAA'CAAAAA 1764

## FIGURE 33

GGF210005KCAEKEKTFVNGGECFMVKDLSNPSRYLCKCPNEFTGDRCONYVMASFY 1  
GGF210004KCAEKEKTFVNGGDCFMVKDLSNPSRYLCKCPGFTGARCTENVPMKVQ 2  
DEGE ECLRKYKDFCIH - GECKYVKELRAPS — CKCQQEYFGERCGEKSNKTHS 3

1 (SEQ ID NO: 151)  
2 (SEQ ID NO: 152)  
3 (SEQ ID NO: 153)

# 200 kDa tyrosine phosphorylation compared with mitogenic activity

FIGURE 36

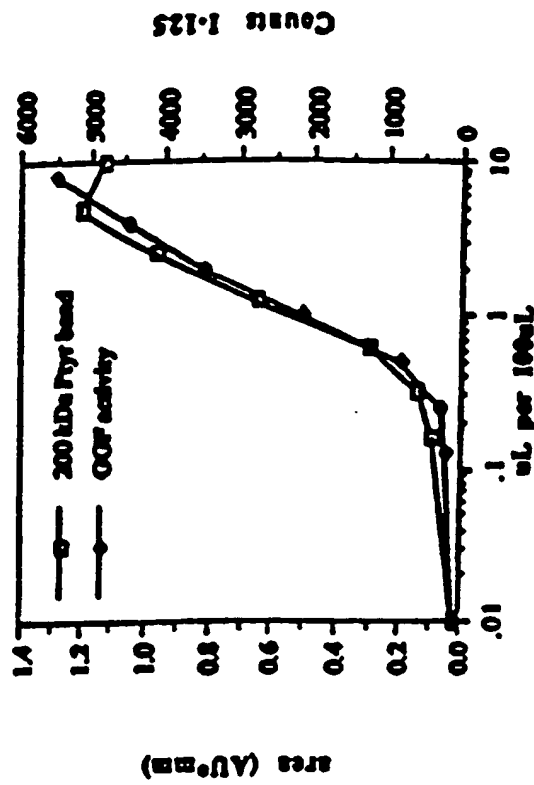




FIGURE 37 (1 of 2)

## GGT/HERGULIN SPLICING VARIANTS

F-B-A'

F-B-A-C-C/D-D  
F-B-A-C-C/D-H  
F-B-A-C-C/D-H-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D-H-K-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H  
F-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H-K-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D'-D  
F-B-A-C-C/D'-H  
F-B-A-C-C/D'-H-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D'-H-K-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H  
F-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H-K-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D  
F-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H  
F-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H-K-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H  
F-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-L  
F-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-K-L

F-E-B-A'

F-E-B-A-C-C/D-D  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-H  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-H-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D'-D  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D'-H  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D'-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-K-L

F-B-A-G-C-C/D-D  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-H  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-H-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-H-K-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H-K-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H-K-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H-K-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H-K-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-L  
F-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-K-L

F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-D  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-H  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-H-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H-K-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-L  
F-E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-K-L

FIGURE 37 (CONT.) (2 of 2)

## GGT/REGULIN SPLICING VARIANTS CONTINUED

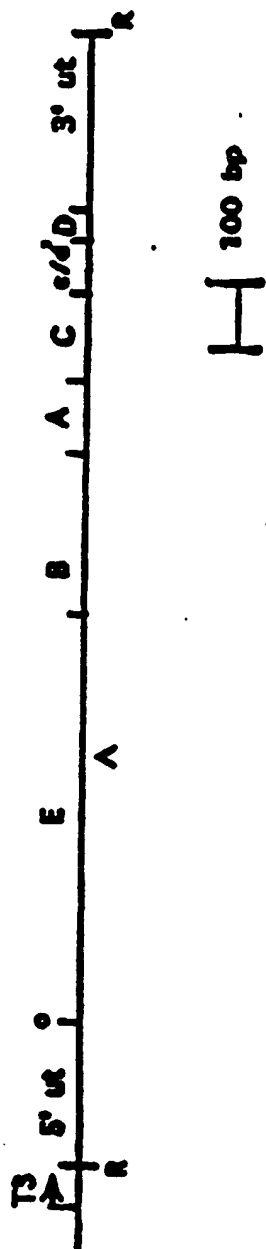
## E-B-A'

E-B-A-C-C/D-D  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-H  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-H-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-D'-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D'-D  
 E-B-A-C-C/D'-H  
 E-B-A-C-C/D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D'-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H  
 E-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D'-D'-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-K-L

E-B-A-G-C-C/D-D  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-H  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-H-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-D'-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D'-D'-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-H-K-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-L  
 E-B-A-G-C-C/D-C/D'-D'-H-K-L

FIGURE 38

GGF2HBS5



EGFL1

AGCCATCTTGTCAAGTGTGCAGAGAAGGAGAAAACCTTCTGTGTGAATGCAGCGGAGTGC  
S H L V K C A E K E K T F C V N G G E C  
TTCATGGTGAAAGACCTTTCAAATCCCTCAAGATACTTGTGCAAGTGCCCAAATGAGTTT  
F N V K D L S N P S R Y L C K C P N E F  
ACTCGTCATCGCTGCCAAAACCTACGTAATGGCCAGCTTCTACAGTACGTCCACTCCCTTT  
T G D R C Q N Y V N A S F Y S T S T P P  
CTGTCTCTGCCTGAATAG  
L S L P E \*

FIGURE 39

(SEQ ID NO: 154)

EGFL2

AGCCATCTTGTCAAGTGTGCAGAGAGGAGAAAACCTTCTGTCTGAATCGAGCGGAGTGC  
S N L V K C A E K E K T F C V N G G E C  
TTCATGGTGAAAGACCTTTCAAATCCCTCAAGATACTTGTGCAAGTCCCACCTGGATTG  
P H V K D L S N P S R Y L C K C Q P G F  
ACTCGAGCGAGATGTACTGAGAATGTGCCCATGAAAGTCCAAACCCAGAAAAAGCGGAG  
T G A R C T E N V P N K V Q T Q E K A E  
GAGCTCTACTAA  
E L Y \*

FIGURE 40

(SEQ ID NO: 155)

EGFLJ

AGCCATCTTGTCAAGTGTGCAGAGACGAGAAAACCTTCTGTGTGAATGGAGCCGAGTGC  
S H L V K C A E K E K T P C V N G G E C  
TTCATCGTGAAAGACCTTTCAAATCCCTCAAGATACTTGTGCAAGTGGCCAAATGAGTTT  
P H V K D L S N P S R Y L C K C P N E P  
ACTCGTGATCGCTGCCAAAACCTAGCTAATGGCCAGCTTCTACAAAGCCGAGGAGCTCTAC  
T G D R C Q N Y V H A S P Y K A E E L Y  
TAA  
•

FIGURE 41

(SEQ ID NO: 156)

EGFLA

AGCCATCTTGTCAAGTGTGCAGAGAAGGAGAAAACTTTCTGTGTGAATGGAGCGGAGTGC  
S H L V K C A E K E K T P C V N G G E C  
TTCATGGTGAAAGACCTTTCAAATCCCTCAAGATACTTGTGCAAGTGGCCAAATCAGTTT  
P M V K D L S N P S R Y L C K C P N E P  
ACTGGTGATCGCTGCCAAACTACGTAATGGCCAGCTTCTACAAGCATCTTGGGATTGAA  
T G D R C Q N Y V N A S P Y K N L G I E  
TTTATGGAGAAAGCGGAGGAGCTCTACTAA  
P M E K A E E L Y \*

FIGURE 42

(SEQ ID NO: 157)

EGFLS

AGCCATCTTGTCAAGTGTGCAGAGAAGGAGAAAACCTTCTGTGTGAATGGACGGCAGTGC  
S H L V K C A E K E K T F C V N G G E C  
TTCATGGTGAAAGACCTTTCAAATCCCTCAAGATACTTGTGCAAGTGCCAACCTGGATTG  
F N V K D L S N P S R Y L C K C Q P G F  
ACTGGAGCGAGATGTACTGAGAATGTGCCCATGAAAGTCCAAACCCAAAGAAAAGTGGCCCA  
T G A R C T E N V P H K V Q T Q E K C P  
AATGAGTTTACTGGTGATCGCTGCCAAAACCTACGTAATGGCCAGCTTCTACAGTACGTCC  
N E F T G D R C Q N Y V N A S F Y S T S  
ACTCCCTTTCTGTCTCTGCGCTGAATAG  
T P F L S L P E \*

FIGURE 43

(SEQ ID NO: 158)



EGFL6

AGCCATCTTGTCAAGTGTGCAGAGAAAGGAGAAAACTTCTGTGTGAATGGAGGCGAGTGC  
S H L V R C A E K E K T F C V N G G E C  
TTCATCGGTGAAGACCTTTCMAATCCCTCAAGATACTTGTCCAGTCCCAACCTGGATTG  
F H V K D L S H P S R Y L C K C Q P G F  
ACTGGAGCGAGATGTACTGAGAATGTGCCCATGAAAGTCCAAACCCAAAGAAAAGTCCCCA  
T G A R C T E H V P M K V Q T Q E K C P  
AATGAGTTTACTGGTGATCGCTGCCAAAACCTACGTAATGCCAGCTTCTACAAAGCGGAG  
N E F T G D R C Q H Y V H A S P Y K A E  
GAGCTCTACTAA  
E L Y \*

FIGURE 44

(SEQ ID NO: 159)

GGAAATGCTTTT TTTTTTTT TTTTCTCETTTT TTTT TTGCCCTATAAGCTCTTCOCC 60

TTTCTGTGTGTTCATGCACACTCTCTTCCCCCTCTCTCTGCCATTAACAACACTCTCTTACCOCT 120

GCACCCCCAATAAATAAATAAAGCACGAAGCGCAGCGCGCAGCGCAGCGCATCTCTCTCTG 180

CGAAGCGCAGCGCAAGAACGAGCGCAGCGCAGCGCAGCGCAGCGCATCTCTCTCTTACCGACAGCC 240

AAGAAGCGCGCAGCGCACCTCGCACCATAGATGCGCGACCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCT 300  
M R W E R A P R E S G E

CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTCGCGCGCGCGCGCTCTCTCTCGCGCGCGCTCGCGCGCTG 360  
P G P R A Q R P G S A A R S S P P L P L

CTGCCACTACTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 420  
L P L L L L L L G T A A L A F C A A A G M  
V C L L T V A A L P P T

GGPII-9

CAGCGCGCGCTCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTCGCGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 480  
E A A P A G A S V C Y S S P P P S V G S V  
A S P V S V G S V

GGPII-8

CAGCGCGCTACTCTAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGTGTCTATCGTGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGTGTGTGT 540  
Q E L A G R A A V V I E G E V N P Q R R  
Q E L V Q R I N P V V I E G K

GGPII-4

CAGCGCGCGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 600  
G G G A L D R X A A A A A G R A G A W G

CGCGATCGCGCAAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 660  
G D R R P P A A G P R A L O P P A N E P

CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 720  
L L A A N G T V P S N P T A P V P S A G

(SEQ ID NO: 167)



TCACCACTGACAAAGCCATCTTATAAAATGTGACCAAGAAAGAACTTTCTGTGTG 1380 ♦  
S T T G T S E L V K C A E X E K T P C V ♦  
AATGAAAGGAGTGTCTCATGTTGAAAGACCTTTCAAGCCCTGAGATCTTGTGCAAG 1440 ♦  
N G G E C F H V K D L S H P S E Y L C E ♦  
TGCCAAATCAATTTACTGTGTATGCTGACCAAACTAAGTAAAGCCAGCTTCTACAGT 1500 ♦  
C P H E F T G D R C Q H Y V M A S F Y S ♦  
AAGTCAGCTCCTTTCTGTCTGTGCTGATTAAGCAAGATGCTCAGTTGCTGCTGCTTCT 1560 ♦  
T S T P P L S L P E ♦  
TOTGTGCTGCTGCTCCTTCAAGTTCAGCTGAGCTGAGTGTGTCTTACCAAGTCTAAAT 1620 ♦  
TTGACTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1680 ♦  
TTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1740 ♦  
TTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1800 ♦  
AAGCCATTTCAAGCTCTCTTTTATTTATTAATAAATAAATCAATCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1860 ♦  
ATCTTCTTTTATCAATGACCAATGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1920 ♦  
ACTTGAATGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1980 ♦  
AATTAAGGAAAAAAAAAAAA 2000 ♦

FIGURE 45 (3 of 3)

(SEQ ID NO: 167)

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US93/07491

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : 435/6; 530/350; 536/22.1; 424/88

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/6; 530/350; 536/22.1; 424/88

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
NONE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	* T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
* A		document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance
* E		earlier document published on or after the international filing date
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* O		document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
* P		document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
	* X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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	* A	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search  
23 September 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report  
12 OCT 1993

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In: ational application No.  
PCT/US93/07491

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-20  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:  
  
Claims 1-20 refer to sequence ID information which is so extensive that without a computer readable format a reasonable search may not be performed.
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:  
(Telephone Practice)

- I. Claims 1-20 drawn to a protein and first process of using, inhibition of cellular proliferation.
- II. Claims 21-22, drawn to a second process of using, a method of making an antibody.
- III. Claims 23-24, drawn to a third process of using, a specific binding assay.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
  
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim Nos.:  
1-20

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. l. application No.  
PCT/US93/07491

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:**  
**IPC (5):**

C12Q 1/68; C07K 3/00, 13/00, 15/00, 17/00; C07H 19/00, 21/00; A61K 39/00

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